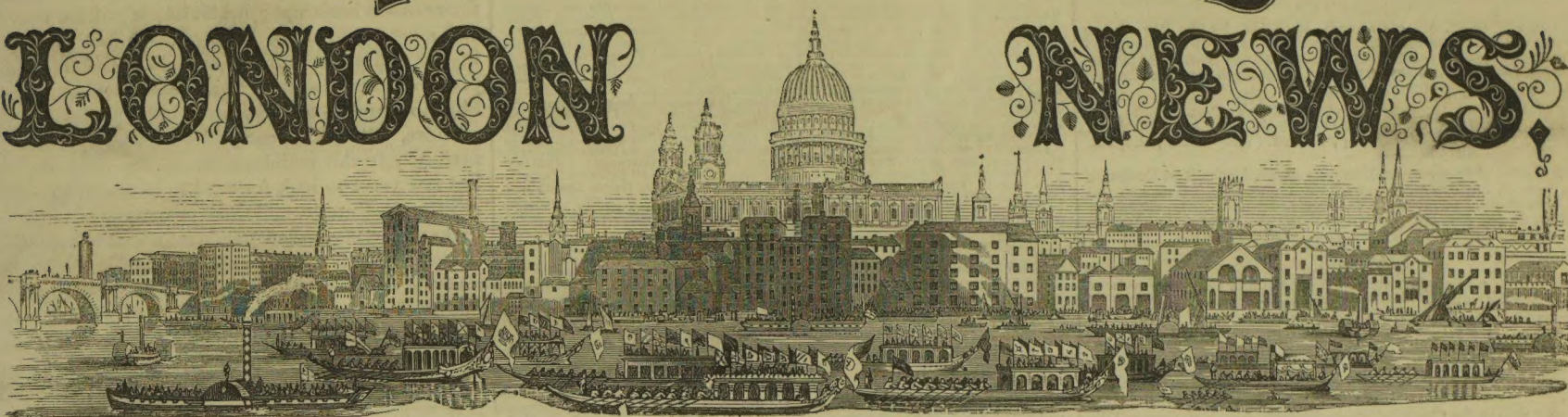


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1936.—VOL. LIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE WAR: WOUNDED SERVIANS IN THE HOSPITAL AT USICZA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE SERVIAN ARMY.



BIRTHS.

On the 3rd ult., at Belmore, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, the wife of J. Stewart Tupper, Esq., barister, Toronto, of a daughter.  
On the 26th ult., at Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas-Pennant, of a son.  
On the 25th ult., at Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Lady Stuart de Decies, of a daughter.  
On the 23rd ult., at Brighton, the Countess of Onslow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at St. Alban's Church, Rochdale, by the Rev. Canon Maitby, Vicar of Farnham, Nottinghamshire, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Walter Coope and the Rev. R. Minnitt, Brough Maltby, of Healey Hall, near Rochdale, to Alice Howorth, only daughter of the late Thomas Rawthorn, Esq., of Norden House, Rochdale.

On the 24th ult., at the British Embassy Chapel, Pera, by the Rev. Canon Gribble, M.A., Elizabeth Ann, the only daughter of Alex. Niven, of Constantinople, to Gavin Gatheral Esq., H.B.M. (Vice) Consul, Angora. No cards.

On the 30th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Frederick Southgate, Vicar of Northfleet, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Eltham, Percy, eldest son of Percival Spurling, Esq., of Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, to Caroline Annie Gertrude, only child of S. Hobbs, Esq., Wells, Somerset.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Bargo, North Wales, Camilla Georgina, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Walker, Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late Major-General Patrick D. Calder, R.E.

On the 7th ult., at Belmore, the residence of the Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, Mary Wilson Robertson, wife of J. Stewart Tupper, Esq., barrister, Toronto, and eldest daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq., Elmbank, Montreal, aged 22. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 23rd ult., in the Close, Salisbury, Eleanor, widow of George Tito Brice, Esq., of Packham House, Hants, aged 78.

On the 29th ult., at Plymouth, the Hon. Robert C. Vivian, fourth surviving son of Lord Vivian, aged 22.

On the 20th ult., at La Granja, Spain, Sybil Alice, daughter of Sir John and Lady Walsham, aged 10 months.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.		Meeting of British Association for	
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.		Advancement of Science at Glas-	
Full moon, 9.13 p.m. moon partially		gow, general committee, 1 p.m.;	
eclipsed, 8.15 to 10.29 p.m.		address by the president, Professor	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the		T. Andrews, 8 p.m., at the Kibble	
Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.13, the		Palace, Botanical Gardens.	
Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the		Bath Poultry and Pigeon Show (two	
Rev. E. Jacob.		days).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3		Bicester Agricultural and Horticul-	
p.m., the Rev. Canon Duckworth.		tural Show.	
St. James's, closed.		THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the		Bath Poultry and Pigeon Show.	
Rev. W. F. E. E. Knollys.		East of England Great Horse Fête,	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. John		Yarmouth.	
Edward Sabine, Chaplain to her		British Association, Glasgow: sec-	
Majesty's Forces; 7 p.m., the Rev.		tional meetings, 11 a.m.; a dis-	
William Fankridge, Vicar of St.		course, 8 p.m.	
Mary's, City-road.		FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.	
MONDAY, SEPT. 4.		British Museum reopens.	
Liverpool Autumn Exhibition of		Photographic Society: opening of	
Pictures opens.		the exhibition; gallery, 5, Pall-mall	
Deal Regatta.		East.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.		North Shropshire Agricultural	
Old Bartholomew's Day.		Society's Show, Wellington.	
Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and		Atrincham Agricultural Show (two	
North Lancashire Agricultural		days).	
Society Show, Southport (three		British Association, Glasgow: sec-	
days).		tional meetings, 11 a.m.; a dis-	
Races: Richmond and Warwick		course, 8 p.m.	
September Meeting.		SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.	
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.		British Association, Glasgow: sec-	
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.		tional meetings, 11 a.m.; excu-	
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.		sions; lecture to working men, City	
Ryde Regatta (two days).		Hall, 8 p.m.	
		West London Rowing Club Regatta.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	At 10 a.m.	At 4 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Miles. In.
Aug.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°			
20	29.779	57.4	39.9	55	2	52.3	N. N.W.	149	'000
21	29.804	56.3	43.3	64	6	48.9	N.W. W.	212	'000
22	29.962	52.3	36.2	57	4	44.6	N.W. N.	171	'000
23	29.888	54.6	42.1	65	8	44.7	W.N.W. W.S.W.	354	'020
24	29.747	58.9	44.0	60	—	55.6	S.W. W. W.N.W. N.W.	213	'000
25	29.901	59.0	53.0	82	10	49.3	N.W. W.S.W.	290	'150
26	29.724	56.0	46.0	64	7	54.8	S.W. W.	255	'000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.803	29.827	29.951	29.987	29.682	29.936	29.670
Temperature of Air	58.6°	60.3°	54.6°	57.9°	60.3°	61.5°	62.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	50.1°	52.2°	47.7°	50.8°	51.8°	56.2°	55.2°
Direction of Wind	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	W.N.W.	W.	W.S.W.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 46 12	3 2 20	2 34 24	3 4 3	3 17 3	3 30 4	4 22 4
4 38	4 38	4 38	4 38	4 38	4 38	4 38

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Alpine, Eastern, English Lakes, &c. NOW OPEN, Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten to six.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admittance 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. M'NAIR, Sec.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Ptolemy's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. G. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Calendar for Week ending SEPTEMBER 9. MONDAY (SEPT. 4th). Last week but one of Children's Spectacular and Equestrian Performances. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. SATURDAY (SEPT. 9th). Myer's Great Hippodrome. Two Performances daily. THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.—Newworks and Races in addition to above. Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. Every Night at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Last night, 5s. 6d. seats 3s. 6d. Admission, 1s. 6d. Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d. and £3 12s. 6d. No terms. No charge for Progression.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Carl Rosa begs to announce a SEASON of OPERA, commencing MONDAY, SEPT. 11. Engagements made:—Mlle. Ida Orsini, Miss Cora Stuart, Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss E. Thornton, Mlle. Agnes Bertini and Miss Julia Gaylord; Miss Josephine York, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Miss L. Graham, and Mlle. Ostava Torriani; Mr. Henry Nordblom, Mr. Percy Blandford, Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. Charles Lyall, and Mr. Fred. C. Packard; Mr. F. H. Celli, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. A. Stevens, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Arthur Howell, and Mr. Santley. Particular attention has been paid to the selection of the Orchestra and Chorus. The former will include the following well-known Artists:—Messrs. Carrodus, Betjemann, Zerlini, E. Howell, A. Howell, A. Wells, Dubrug, Snelling, Hutchings, Mann, Macgrath, &c. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa; Leader, Mr. Carrodus; Chorus Master, Mr. John Few; Stage Manager, Mr. Arthur Howell; Musical Prompter, Mr. W. J. Petre. The Ballet under the direction of Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Conductor of the Ballet, Mr. Betjemann. The Military Band (Coldstream Guards) under the direction of Mr. Fred Godfrey. The Costumes by Mr. and Mrs. Stinchcombe. During the Season selections will be made from the Operas in the repertoire of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, including "The Lily of Killarney" (Sir J. Benedict), with alterations and additions specially written by the composer for this Company; and the following, not yet performed:—"Jocunde" (Nicolo Isouard), first time in England; "Fidelio" (Beethoven), as originally composed, without recitatives; "Pauline" (F. H. Cowen), first production—specially composed for this Company; "Giralda" (Adolphe Adam), first time in England; "The Flying Dutchman" (Richard Wagner), first time in English; with Scenery specially painted by Mr. Hawes Craven and Assistants. Mechanical Effects by Mr. Mather. The season will open with Cherubini's master-work, "The Water-Carrier," which created so great an interest in musical circles on its first production by this Company last season. The following scale of prices will be adopted:—Boxes, £2 2s., £2 12s. 6d., and £3 3s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; Commence at Eight. Box-office now open from Ten till Five daily. No booking fees. Acting Manager, Mr. Joseph D. McLaren.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Portrait of Miss Litton. A Flight of Homing Pigeons. Music-Hall Performers. Unusual Playmates at the Zoo. "Recruiting" at Brighton. Drawn by John Sturgess. "Professional" Advertisements. Drawn by Dower Wilson. Our Circular Notes. "The First," Andrew O'Rourke at Shakespeare's Home. American Trotting-Horses. Crotchet and Quavers—II. "La Sonnambula." Turf Notes by "Skylark." The Close of the County Cricket Season, &c., by "Exon," and all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week. Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

Servia has formally invoked the good offices of the Powers whose signatures are attached to the Treaty of Paris, 1856. Prince Milan and his Government, acting in concert with the Permanent Committee of the Skuptschina, sent for the representatives of those Powers at Belgrade on Thursday se'nnight and communicated to them a request, on behalf of both Servia and Montenegro, that steps might be taken to restore peace between them and the Turks. At the moment of soliciting this intervention Prince Milan had some reason to believe that his army before Alexinatz was in a desperate position. There had been five days' hard fighting, and, on the whole, it was judged that the Servians had done enough to sustain their military honour, but not enough to stay the slow progress of the Turkish forces. The sixth day of struggle between the two armies terminated in an unexpected but decisive victory in favour of the Servian arms. The right wing of the Turks was drawn back in disorder, and pursued beyond the frontier. The formidable positions they had occupied were recaptured, and Alexinatz, the intrenchments of which bar the way of the Turks into the interior of the country, was thereby relieved from the peril to which it had been exposed. In the mean time a junction had been effected by the forces under the command respectively of General Tchernayeff and General Horvato-vitch. Since then the Turks have twice renewed the struggle, but without recovering the ground which they had lost. It is said, however, that the Prince and his Ministers would have proposed to seek the mediation of the guaranteeing Powers even if they had been aware of the happier turn of events on the field. At any rate, their request has been granted. The Ambassadors of the several Powers have met at Constantinople, and have overruled the decision of the Porte not to treat with Servia save directly, and will, no doubt, speedily agree—if they have not already agreed—upon the basis on which a truce of some duration between the contending parties may be enforced.

The civilised world will hear with satisfaction that hostilities are to cease. The effusion of blood and the insufficient provision made for the wounded on both sides have given to this war an aspect of ferocity shocking to the humane feelings of onlooking States. Neither of the belligerents, we imagine, can fail to welcome in the bottom of his heart the interposition of diplomacy for the purpose of putting an end to the struggle. They will not confess it, of course—it would, perhaps, be too great a strain upon the pride of human nature that they should do so. But each of them is bound to face considerations the urgency of which may well incline them to pause. The recent military successes of Servia are not likely to prove final. They are not even decisive of the probable fate of the campaign. They may serve to show, perhaps, that Servia can hold her own in a defensive warfare against the Porte; but they have done nothing to indicate that the purpose for which Servia rushed into the war can be achieved by her sole instrumentality, not even with the alliance of Montenegro. Her hope was to have delivered the Christian populations in Turkey from the terrible yoke of oppression which galled their necks. In this she has utterly failed—nay, in Bulgaria, if not elsewhere in the dominions of the Porte, she has brought down terrible retribution for her forwardness upon an unoffending people. By this time she must be convinced of the practical error to which her sympathies, unguided by reason, fatally committed her. She had counted, no doubt, upon a general rising of the Rayahs in the Turkish Dominions. She had hoped to draw forth the powerful intervention of Russia in her behalf. She has been dis-

appointed in both these respects, and has paid already a heavy penalty for her imprudent generosity. She, therefore, is not likely to stand seriously in the way of the action of her Prince and Government.

Turkey, on the other hand, is in sore straits. Her finances are bankrupt; her Sultan is smitten with insanity, and must presently be deposed; she has pretty well used up her military resources; and disaffection permeates her provinces, and disgrace is attached to her name abroad. She is incapable of governing her population. She may promise, but cannot carry into effect, the internal reforms necessary to the maintenance of her authority. She has but few years to look forward to in which to maintain her position in Europe, and those years may be much shortened by her affecting an independence which she does not really possess. She is in the hands of the Treaty Powers. She must do as they bid. She has no alternative which would not involve her own destruction. She cannot resume the position she has lost. She will not be dealt with commensurately with her long series of crimes. Her territory will, no doubt, be left under her nominal supremacy; but it is impossible to conceive that she will be allowed to continue in a course which in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria has resulted in anarchy.

For, of course, the state of these provinces cannot fail to engage the notice of the European Powers. It will be useless to reconcile Servia and Montenegro to the Sublime Porte and to leave the pashaliks as they were before the war. Indeed, it seems not by any means improbable that Turkish fury will again break out against the Christians, even before the mediation of the Powers has been brought to a close. Europe cannot be expected to tolerate this incessant danger to the general peace, nor to keep up a political fiction for the sake of inspiring the respect of others in a case in which self-respect seems to have been abandoned. We should be glad to be convinced that a policy of justice (which the English people really desire) were fitly urged by her Majesty's representative at Constantinople. We are afraid that the Queen's Government at home have not hitherto been fairly or fully informed as to what has been proceeding in the Turkish province of Bulgaria. There has evidently been negligence—intentional negligence—somewhere, or the good name of England would not have been associated with indifference to the atrocities which have been practised within no great distance from Constantinople itself. It is a serious matter for consideration that, in the conference likely to be held on the affairs of the East, Great Britain will be represented by a diplomatist whose sympathies, predilections, and political judgment, are interpenetrated by ideas concerning Turkish rights and Turkish virtues which cannot stand the test of searching examination. It is a pity that it should be so, although, probably, the conclusion of our Foreign Office is that it must be so. But, surely, precautions will be taken to prevent the possible mischief of misleading diplomatic influence, and Turkey will, we hope, be driven to recognise in England a friend to the Porte only so long as the Porte is inspired by, and within its own limits can maintain, the sentiments of justice.

THE COURT.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort was commemorated on Saturday last in the Highlands by the assembling of Prince Leopold with the gentlemen on attendance on the Queen and Royal family, and the servants and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates at the obelisk, at noon, who drank to the memory of the Prince Consort.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed by the Rev. Archibald Campbell at Balmoral Castle.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has made frequent excursions on Deeside, having driven round the "Lion's Face" and to other places of interest.

The Queen has visited the Rev. Archibald Campbell and Mrs. Campbell at the manse, and Mr. Campbell has dined with her Majesty.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived as Lady in Waiting, and Lady Waterpark has left the castle. The Hon. Frances Drummond has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has granted the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. James Falsshaw, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and the honour of knighthood upon John Steell, Esq., R.S.A., and upon Herbert Stanley Oakeley, Esq., Doctor of Music, Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh. Her Majesty has also appointed Francis Knollys, Esq., private secretary to the Prince of Wales, to be a Companion of the Bath.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House, on Thursday week, from Brussels, having crossed from Antwerp to Woolwich in the Royal yacht Osborne. His Royal Highness, with the Princess of Wales, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Promenade Concert at Covent-Garden Theatre. The next evening the Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre. On Sunday evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their children, left Marlborough House en route for Scotland. Their Royal Highnesses breakfasted at Perth on Monday morning, and upon their arrival at Ballater a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Scots was in attendance, and Mr. Robertson, of Hopewell, met the Royal travellers and accompanied the Prince and Princess in their waggette to Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and Princess visited the Queen at Balmoral. The Prince and three companions had a deer drive in Birkhall Forest on Wednesday. Eight fine stags were killed, four of which were shot by the Prince.

The Prince has presented Mr. J. P. Knight, the manager of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, with full-sized portraits of himself and the Princess of Wales, accompanied by a complimentary letter expressive of his Royal



Highness's appreciation of the attention shown towards him on his various journeys under Mr. Knight's direction.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford at Castle Bromwich.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Camden, and Lady Rosamond Spencer-Churchill have left Blenheim Palace for Scotland.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Longshaw Lodge, near Sheffield.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left the Pulteney Hotel for the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at Hamsted Park, Newbury, Berks.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring have left the Castle, Bishop Auckland, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Morley have left Pencaerrow for Pentilly Castle, the seat of Mr. S. A. Coryton.

Earl and Countess Somers and Lady Adeline Somers-Cocks have arrived at Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have arrived at Haigh Hall, Wigan.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived at Castle Caledon, Tyrone.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Katherine Gordon have arrived at Methlic, Aberdeen.

Earl Sydney has left town to join Countess Sydney at Buxton.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has left town for a tour on the Continent.

The Countess Dowager of Morley and Lady Katherine Parker have left Eaton-square for a tour of visits in Ireland.

Viscountess Ossington has arrived at Ossington, Newark.

Viscount Lewisham left town, on Saturday last, for Scotland.

Viscount Portman has arrived at Bryanston, Dorset, from Orchard Portman, his seat in Somerset.

Viscount Hawarden and the Hon. Misses Maude have arrived at Homburg.

Lord and Lady Dynevor have arrived at Dynevor Castle, Carmarthenshire.

Lord and Lady Colchester have left Dover for a tour on the Continent.

Lord and Lady Aberdare and the Hon. Misses Bruce have arrived at Duffryn, Aberdare.

Lord Suffield has arrived at Gunton Park, Norfolk.

Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest have left Canford Manor, Wimborne, for Scotland.

#### POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has replied to the address from his tenants expressing his thanks for their congratulations on the honours which the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer on him. His Lordship trusts that the good feelings which have always subsisted between himself and the tenants on the Bryghenden estate will never suffer any diminution of cordiality and confidence.—The political campaign has been opened with much vigour, and Mr. Carington (L.) and Mr. Fremantle (C.) have addressed meetings of their supporters. The new writ for Bucks will be issued on Monday next.

Mr. Wilson, the Conservative candidate for the representation of Donegal, was yesterday week elected for that county, in the room of the late Mr. Conolly, having polled 1975 votes, as against 1876 recorded for Mr. Thomas Lea, who contested the constituency in the Liberal interest.

Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., speaking at a Sunday school conference at Southampton yesterday week, said that, as the fate of the nation twenty years hence would materially depend upon the training now given to children in schools, we should strengthen every influence for good, for, if that was not done, no one could tell what would be the result of the struggle that must come between good and bad.

Mr. Hall, the Conservative member for Oxford, was present at a large gathering of his constituents on Monday, and addressed them at considerable length on various topics of the day.

A demonstration of the Leicester Working Men's Conservative Association was held, on Monday, in the grounds connected with Quorndon Hall, Leicestershire, in celebration of the return of Mr. J. H. B. Warner, Conservative candidate for the Borough of Leicester at the last general election, from a three years' tour round the world. In the evening a meeting was held in the grounds, at which over 2000 persons were present, and resolutions were carried approving the measures passed by the present Parliament, and thanking the county members for the independent support they have given to Lord Beaconsfield's Government—a Government which possessed the entire confidence of the meeting. Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., in acknowledging the vote, referred to the work of the past Session.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., was to have addressed his constituents on Wednesday evening, but, owing to the weather being unfavourable for an outdoor meeting, the address was postponed until Monday. He spoke, however, at a meeting of the Liberal Club, reviewing to some extent the past Session, and saying, with respect to the policy of the English Government in Turkish affairs, that he believed it was the policy of the Prime Minister, but it was one of the most mistaken and most inhuman policies that any Government could adopt.

Mrs. Nicholl, of Bodmin, Cornwall, who attained her hundredth year last Saturday, is still hale and able to move about easily.

Plans for the Boucicault memorial have been laid before the council at Huntingdon, and a fountain is to be placed in front of the County Hospital.

The flag officer's good-service pension of £300 per annum, vacant by the decease of Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, has been awarded to Admiral Sir George St. Vincent King.

The monument to the Rev. Thomas Gillespie was erected, on Wednesday, in the nave of Dunfermline Abbey. It bears the original inscription to which objection was taken by the Board of Works, to the effect that "Gillespie was deposed by the General Assembly for refusing to take part in the forced settlement of a minister at Inverkeithing in the year 1752."

The Roman Catholics held, at Nottingham, a public meeting on the subject of education, last Monday. Cardinal Manning presided, and amongst the speakers were the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Ripon. A resolution was passed declaring that Catholics could not be conscientiously satisfied unless the teaching of their faith and morality were included in the daily education of their children.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, John, to be Rector of West Hallam, Derbyshire.  
Cawston, John, of Portsmouth Dockyard; Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital.  
Clarke, F. K.; Rector of Orcheston St. Mary, near Devizes.  
Floud, Henry Castle; Vicar of Froyle, near Alton, Hampshire.  
Green, C. R.; Rector of Rokeby, Barnard Castle.  
Kemble, N. F. W.; Vicar of Allerton, Cheshire.  
Layton, Henry; Minister of St. Stephen's, Hounslow.  
Lightfoot, William Barber; Vicar of St. Mary's, Lincoln.  
Oxley, W. H.; Vicar of Grovelthorpe, Ripon.  
Figot, J. C.; Curate of St. Paul's, Warrington.  
Vine, Marshall Hall; to the United Rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Pancras, Vine, Marshall Hall, All Hallows', Honey-lane, All Hallows', Broad-street, and St. John the Evangelist.  
Wilkinson, Robert Parker; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul, Mill-hill.  
Willoughby, Hon. P. G.; Rector of Darweston, Dorset.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has gone to the Continent for a few weeks, and requests that all letters on business may be sent to J. B. Lee, Esq., 2, Broad-sanctuary, Westminster.

The Rev. Orby Shipley requests us to again announce that he has not, as had been falsely reported, become a convert to Roman Catholicism.

The Dean of Salisbury, who has already been a liberal contributor to the restoration of his cathedral, has offered to bear half the expense of restoring the nave, the estimated outlay for which is about £6000. The works are to be begun immediately the choir and great transepts are completed.

The choristers of Westminster Abbey are boarded and lodged in a house in the cloisters, on the plan recently adopted at St. Paul's. The week-day services at the Abbey have been said without music during their annual holiday, but next week choral worship will be resumed as usual.

The Bishop of Winchester proposes to hold a diocesan conference at Farnham, in the month of November, at which the clergy and laity of each rural deanery will be represented. A similar conference was established by his Lordship soon after the commencement of his Episcopate at Ely, and has now been continued for several years with the happiest results.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid, on Wednesday, at Aspull, a thickly-populated district about three miles from Wigan, by Mr. Roger Leigh, of Barham Court, Maidstone, and Hindley Hall, Wigan. The site of the church has been given by Mr. Leigh, and he will defray the whole cost of building the edifice. The contract for the building is £6000.

The Bishop of Manchester, in distributing the prizes to pupils in the day schools and students in the evening classes in connection with the Bolton Church Institute, on Wednesday evening, said he thought they should all be doing the best they could do to promote education in the country if, instead of perplexing their minds on the subject, they addressed themselves to the more practical and more satisfactory task of endeavouring to make such institutions as the Bolton Church Institute as efficient as they could be made. From the reports which had been read, he had reason to believe that that institution was doing good educational work. Those of them who had read Matthew Arnold's report on the state of education in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and France would know that this country stood very much below the educational average in respect of the number of pupils in proportion to the population who were attending schools that might be called schools for higher education. As regarded elementary education, he imagined that this country stood on a fair average level with other countries in Europe.

The Bishop of Manchester preached at Penwortham church, near Preston, on Sunday last. His Lordship, alluding to what was called the unsectarian Christianity of the present day, said he had lately been asked by a Nonconformist gentleman in Manchester to go to his establishment and attend the mid-day prayer, being assured that he would rarely meet with anything that would offend him. He (the Bishop) excused himself by saying that the hour was inconvenient, and that when he was in town he could go to his own cathedral and pray there; for there he knew what he should meet with, and that there would not even be the possibility of being offended. He had also been asked by a Nonconformist minister in London to go and preach in his pulpit. He declined the invitation, for he did not believe that any good could come out of Churchmen entering Nonconformist pulpits, nor of Nonconformists entering Church pulpits. The result would be confusion and chaos. He had no faith in that rapid, hazy, indefinite sort of belief, as if indifferent to the teachings of his Church. Though he was often designated a Broad Churchman, he was not quite so broad as all that. What he would say to Nonconformists was, "Go on your own way, and I will go on mine." That he thought, was the way Churches of different denominations would best live in peace.

Arrangements have been made for carrying out some important alterations in the interior of the old parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster. For this purpose a committee has been formed, consisting of the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Hatherley, the Dean of Westminster, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rev. Canon Farrar, and others; and Sir Gilbert Scott has furnished a plan for the removal of the present cumbersome galleries and the reseating of the floor and other internal amendments. The original church was, no doubt, founded by Edward the Confessor, contemporaneously with the Abbey, for the benefit of the inhabitants residing outside the monastic building. It thus became the mother church of all the churches which have been subsequently built on the western side of Temple Bar. The present building was erected in the reign of Edward I., and was considerably altered in the reign of Edward IV. The parish included the House of Commons and many of the Government Offices, and in the Journals of the House of Commons the church is described to be "as it were a national church for the use of the House of Commons." It is the burial-place of William Caxton, Sir Walter Raleigh, and numerous persons distinguished in Church and State. The beautiful east window was executed as a present from the magistrates of Dort to King Henry VII. on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Arthur to Katharine of Arragon.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The division lists for the late Oxford Local Examinations of 1876 have been issued by the secretary to the delegacy, the Rev. S. Edwards, Merton College. There were 609 senior candidates—348 boys and 261 girls; and 1431 junior candidates—1170 boys and 311 girls. Of the seniors, 421, and of the juniors, 1003 obtained certificates.

The theological department of King's College, London, will be opened on Oct. 3, when important alterations will be made in the curriculum of training.

The new scheme for the future administration of the Cathedral Grammar School at Rochester has been issued by the Charity Commissioners, previously to its being submitted for the approval of her Majesty in Council. The scheme provides for an endowment fund, to consist (1) of the

lands and buildings hitherto appropriated for the purposes of the said school, or such other lands and buildings, of at least equal value, as shall be hereafter appropriated for the same purpose by the Dean and Chapter; (2) the yearly sum of £1000 to be paid out of Rochester Cathedral revenues; (3) and the capital sum of £7500, which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have agreed to appropriate out of their common fund, to be expended in the erection of new schools or upon the improvement of the existing buildings. The governing body of the school will be, as at present, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. All payments to the King's scholars made at the time of the publication of the scheme are to be combined. The scheme directs that the Rev. R. Whiston, M.A., the present Head Master, shall cease to be Head Master of the school at the end of the term, at the current date of the scheme, and that he shall be paid out of the income of the foundation a pension of £250 per annum for his life.

The new scheme for the administration of the foundation known as the Poor Priests' Estate, or Blue-Coat School, at Canterbury, has been issued by the Charity Commissioners. With regard to the board of management, the new scheme provides that religious opinions, or attendance, or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a governor under this scheme. The schools belonging to the foundation shall consist henceforth of a boys' school and a girls' school.

#### SCHOOL BOARDS.

Sir Charles Reed presided, yesterday week, at the opening of a new board school in Albion-street, Rotherhithe, built to accommodate 840 children, at a cost of £12,000. The policy of the London School Board was defended by Sir C. Reed and Sir E. H. Currie. Some complaints made towards the close of the proceedings respecting the expenditure of the Board were satisfactorily answered by the Rev. J. Sinclair.

On Monday evening the new schools erected by the London School Board in Glengall-road, Cubitt-town, Poplar, were opened by Sir Charles Reed. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they did not wish to interfere with the voluntary schools, as they valued at the highest possible rate the voluntary agency. While giving credit for every place provided, they had to provide very largely within the margin. In that district, in 1870, the number of children requiring education was 6234. The voluntary schools had provided places for 3851 children, which left 2383 for the Board to provide. By means of the schools they had erected they had reduced that deficiency to 224. There were some people who grumbled at the expenses of the London School Board; but the Board had to provide a good education for the children, and consequently they paid their teachers well. Parents wanted to get their boys and girls out into the world as early as possible, and it was perfectly absurd to keep children for a long time learning their letters, when by good teaching they could give them that power very soon, and pass them through their standards quickly. At the same time he advised parents not to take their children away from the schools before they were obliged to do so. Sir E. H. Currie defended the Board from the charge of extravagance, which, he said, could not be sustained in the face of the fact that the Board built their schools in London for an average of 47 10s. per child, while the average cost throughout the country was £10 12s. per head. The present school would accommodate at present 546 children, but it was capable of enlargement to the extent of accommodating 1100 children. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. C. S. Coldwell and the Rev. Mr. Hewlett, Vicar of St. Luke's.

The "London School Board Policy Defence Committee," of which Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is chairman, has published a pamphlet containing replies to various accusations which are made against the School Board for London, and also the following as a fly-sheet:—"The policy of the Board may be briefly stated thus:—To make sufficient, but not excessive, school provision for the metropolis. To conduct its schools with efficiency, and to give a sound general education, with simple Bible teaching. To enforce attendance with discretion, having due regard to the circumstances of the parent. To secure these results without wasteful expenditure. At the approaching election in November a determined effort will be made to reverse this policy, and to use the Board for denominational purposes. An effort will be made:—To raise the fees in all Board schools, and thus deprive a large number of the poor of education for their children. To reduce the teachers' salaries, the efficiency of school apparatus, and to lower the character of the education given. To give the management of Board schools to denominationalists. To transfer denominational schools to the Board, so as practically to carry them on for sectarian purposes at the cost of the ratepayer. Shall this effort be successful? Let all friends of education merge their differences and resolve to answer No!"

Dr. Morell, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the metropolitan districts of Greenwich and the City, in his general report for 1875, expresses his satisfaction at the general progress which has been made in popular education since he last had occasion to report on the schools under his inspection. Dr. Morell, although he does not consider that the present condition of the education question, practically considered, is all that could be wished, says that the schools under his inspection "have for the most part been increasing, both in school attendance and general efficiency, and the whole tendency of the last year has been to show that we have now entered upon a path of improvement which can hardly fail, in course of time, to number the English people among the best-educated of the nations of Europe."

The Liverpool School Board have adopted a somewhat successful expedient to encourage regular attendance of children—namely, the distribution of medals and certificates to the most attentive pupils. The rewards are given to those who attend 420 times out of a possible 450 during the year. The rewards were distributed this year by Mr. W. Oulton, Chairman of the School Management Committee, and the number entitled to the rewards was 1150 out of 10,000 in attendance altogether.

At the Manchester School Board, on Monday, a long discussion took place upon a motion for taking over Christ Church School, Greenhays. The school is situated on the city boundary, and the Rev. J. Nunn objected to the motion on the ground that the board were not bound to provide school accommodation for the well-to-do people of Moss Side, and, further, that there were in the immediate vicinity twelve private schools, which would be ruined by the establishment of a board school. The motion was carried by nine votes against three.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, who has been appointed editor of the *Scottsman*, has written to the Presbytery of Edinburgh resigning his charge and remitting his orders and functions as a minister of the Church.



THE WAR: FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

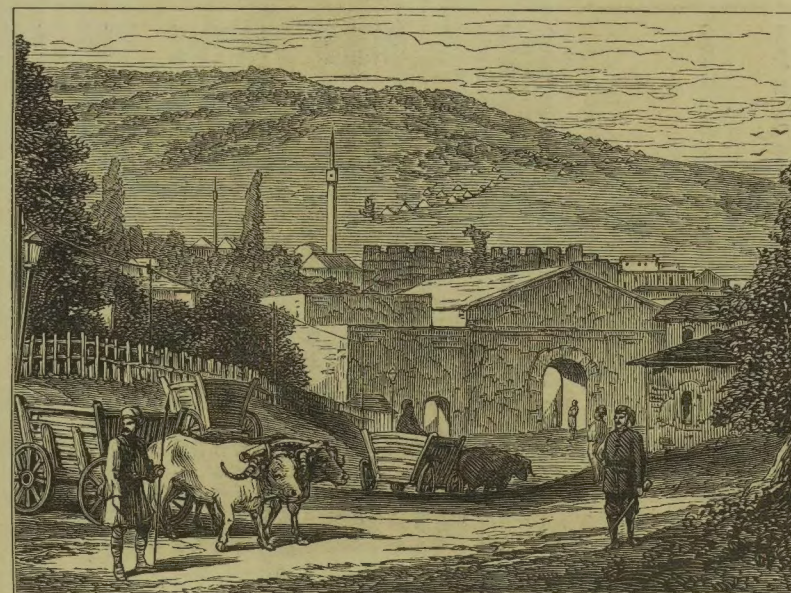


A. Banja Road, from Alexinatz. B. Saitchar Road, from Widdin. C. Gurgusovac. D. Ragocz Road, from Nis'.  
 1. Infantry of Suleiman Pasha, behind the Hill. 2. Servian Battery of Three Guns, in the Plain. 3. Battery of Suleiman Pasha, Two Guns further on. 4. Servian Battery taken by Hassan Pasha's Infantry. 5. Aziz Pasha's Battery of Six Guns.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF GURGUSOVACZ (KNIEJESEVACZ), SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES ON THE 3RD AND 4TH OF AUGUST.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE TURKISH CAMP AT NISH, BULGARIA.



PRINCIPAL GATE OF THE TURKISH FORTRESS AT NISH.

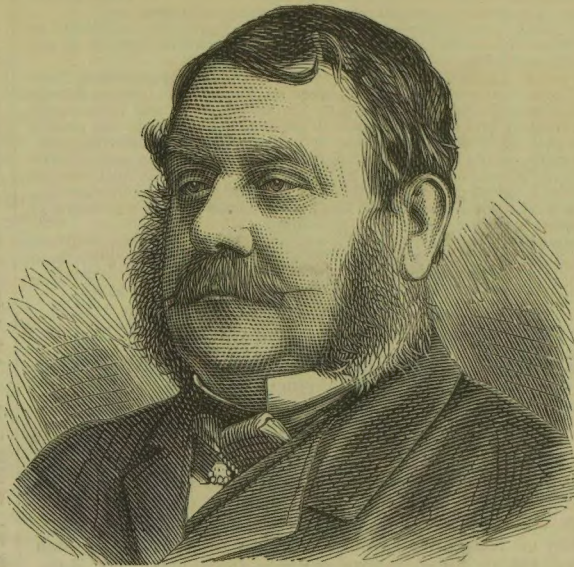


GRAMADA, A FRONTIER VILLAGE OF SERBIA, BURN'T BY THE TURKISH ARMY.



## THE LATE EARL OF LONSDALE.

The funeral of this deceased nobleman, a brief memoir of whom found place in our last week's obituary record, was an occasion of much local interest. There was a long procession from Lowther Castle to the churchyard. Viscount Lowther and other members of the family were chief mourners. Amongst those present were the Hon. G. O. Bentinck, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, Lord Muncester, friends and gentry from far and near in Cumberland and Westmorland, yeomanry cavalry, and officials, and the servants in the employment of the Lonsdale family. In accordance with his Lordship's expressed wish, he was placed near his father and mother, in the vault at Lowther Church. At Whitehaven bells were tolled, shops were closed, and business was suspended for some hours. The late Earl was fifty-eight years of age. His portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

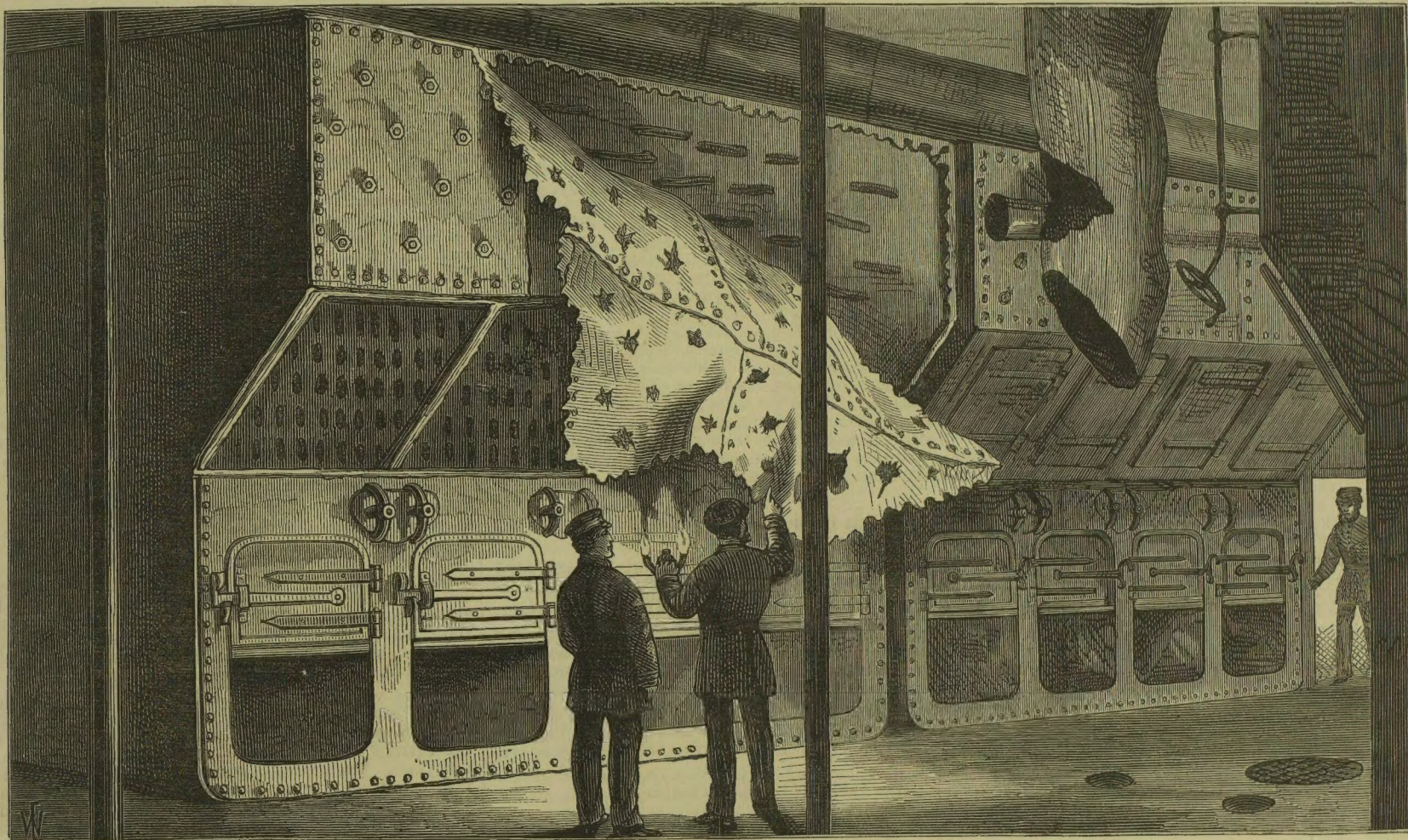


THE LATE EARL OF LONSDALE.

## THE THUNDERER STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.

The inquest held by the local Coroner, at Haslar Hospital, upon the death of the forty-five men killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler on board H.M.S. Thunderer, at Portsmouth, on July 14, has been proceeding many days. One of the most valuable witnesses was Mr. F. J. Bramwell, the engineer appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to examine the engines and boilers of the ship. His examination occupied three entire days of last week. He ascribed

the explosion simply to an excessive pressure of steam caused by the accidental sticking fast of a safety valve, and he felt convinced that the valve had not been tampered with. The nature and extent of the breach made in the boiler will be seen in our Illustration, from a sketch taken in the after stoke-hole. It will be observed that the star-board forward boiler had exploded, blowing away nearly the whole of the top front plate. This plate was about 15 ft. long and 4 ft. 3 in. deep. It was broken into two pieces. The top plate of the boiler was bent upwards in front. There had been three wrought-iron columns or stanchions, each eight inches in diameter, supporting beams over the stoke-hole and in the deck above. The after stanchion was broken through at the level of the stoke-hole plates, and again ten or eleven feet above them. The second was much bent, and the third was considerably indented. The construction of the boilers was described as follows:—They were nearly rectangular boxes, about 15 ft. 3 in. long, ways by 13 ft. high, and 10 ft. 6 in. wide at the level of the furnaces. Each boiler contained four furnaces. The furnace was a box about 4 ft. high, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, and 7 ft. long. At its hinder end was placed the combustion-chamber, or flame-box. Two furnaces united in one combustion-chamber, and the other two united in another combustion-chamber, the fire being made upon the bars, at a level about half way up the fire-box. The flames and gases went into the combustion-chamber, and returned to the front of the boiler through the tubes extending from the combustion-chamber to the smoke-box. In this boiler



THE AFTER STOKEHOLE OF THE THUNDERER, SHOWING THE EXPLODED BOILER.

there were 306 tubes when the boiler was in its complete condition. The front of the smoke-box was furnished with five doors, which lay at an angle. The roof of the smoke-box rose gradually from the forward end of the boiler towards the after end: it terminated in a vertical opening called the up-take. From the four up-takes suitable conduits rose to the base of the chimney, where the super-heater was, and thus conveyed from the four boilers in one stoke-hole the production of combustion into the common chimney. The furnaces, combustion-chamber, and tubes were entirely surrounded by water. To enable the rivets to bear the required pressure, they were strengthened by a cap. Fore and aft in the boiler were three rows of stays, containing five stays in a row; they were made of double eyes, which laid hold of the web of the vertical T bars. The tables of these T bars were riveted to the side plates, and in that way the side plates were held together. To hold in the side plates, and the flat sides of the fire-boxes, there were four rows of horizontal stays, eight stays in a row, at each side of the fire-boxes, and also to the plates. There were similar stays to stay the top and bottom of the boiler together, and to stay the back and front. The front plate of the up-take was stayed to the front plate of the boiler by screwed stays, the stays being 1½ in. diameter over the thread. There is no kind of boiler, except a spherical or a cylindrical boiler exposed to internal pressure only, which could dispense with stays; for even a cylindrical figure subject to external pressure, such as the cylindrical flues of boilers, must be stayed unless they are very short. The flat ends of cylindrical boilers, and the fire-boxes of locomotives, all require to be stayed. Such as we have described is the ordinary type of marine boiler employed for low and medium pressures where compound engines are not used. Each of the four boilers, like the exploded one, had a pair of safety valves contained in one box. The valves were 5½ in. diameter of bore. It is considered that the real cause of this great disaster was the failure of one of these valves, which might be due to corrosion. A separate inquiry has been made by a scientific commission, on behalf of the Board of Admiralty.



THE LATE MR. E. W. LANE.

FROM A DRAWING TAKEN AFTER HIS SECOND VISIT TO EGYPT.

## THE LATE MR. E. W. LANE.

The eminent Arabic scholar and archaeologist, Edward William Lane, who died two or three weeks ago, has been spoken of in our Journal. He was about seventy-five years of age, and was a son of the Rev. Prebendary Lane, of Hereford, and brother to Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., the engraver. Mr. E. W. Lane was educated for the Church, but early conceived a desire to give himself up to the study of Oriental languages, and to travel or reside in the East. He went to Egypt in 1825, and stayed there two or three years. Some time after his return to England, he was engaged by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge to write a book, which has been very popular, on "The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians." For the study and composition of this work, he again passed about two years in Egypt, from 1833 to 1835. He next produced an original translation of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," which Mr. Charles Knight published in serial parts, ending in 1841. Mr. Lane also translated a series of "Selections from the Koran." But his great work is the Arabic and English Lexicon, which he was enabled to undertake, about 1842, by the liberal pecuniary assistance of the then Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Lane, while collecting materials for this important task, lived again at Cairo, from 1842 to 1845, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Poole, who wrote "The Englishwoman in Egypt," and by her two sons, Mr. E. Poole, afterwards of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, now of the British Museum. These nephews, especially the last-named, were of much service to Mr. Lane in his literary labours. A yearly grant of £100 from the British Government, continuing the aid supplied by the late Duke of Northumberland, allowed Mr. Lane to go on with his Lexicon, the first part of which appeared in 1863, and the second part in 1865. He then received a Government pension, of the same amount, for the remainder of his life. It is not easy to estimate the great practical usefulness of Mr. Lane's principal work. An acquaintance with Arabic, besides opening stores of literary,



historical, and philosophical learning, scarcely less valuable than those of the Greek language, is as needful in Asia, and in Eastern or Northern Africa, as French or German in Continental Europe. Mr. Lane has done much to assist his countrymen whose official and political or commercial employments require them to hold intercourse with Mohammedan nations. He has also done more than any other English scholar and author to arouse a general interest in the condition, the habits, and the legendary traditions of the Arab race.

The portrait we have engraved is one copied from a photograph of the fine portrait which Mr. R. J. Lane painted after his brother's return from his second visit to Egypt. Mr. Lane is here represented wearing his Eastern dress.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 31.

The absolute necessity of intervention of some kind or other in the East is again eagerly insisted upon by journals of every shade of political opinion. M. Victor Hugo struck the keynote in a somewhat rhapsodical but powerfully-written article in the *Rappel* on the Bulgarian outrage, and this has been echoed back with a unanimity which is certainly novel over here. One reason of this is that it is held that Turkey is sustained by the moral support of England, and therefore it is the duty of every patriotic Frenchman to depreciate her and to prove the worthlessness of such support. Meanwhile, there is that peculiar movement in the diplomatic world which indicates that negotiations of importance are in progress. The Duc Decazes and the various foreign Ambassadors have been briskly interviewing one another on the subject of the overtures for peace started by Prince Milan; but all speculation as to what is really to be done is as yet utterly vague, and the mountain may, after all, only bring forth a mouse.

M. de Marcère has issued a circular to the prefects respecting the municipal councils. Vacancies existing in them are to be filled up in accordance with the provisions of the new law, the date of election being fixed for Sept. 17; whilst the maires are to be appointed before the reassembling of the Chambers. The Conseils Généraux are discussing M. Waddington's proposed reforms in elementary instruction, and appear for the most part willing to vote the advance of the supplementary sums required. If the Minister's measures are only freely and fully carried out, France will owe him a lasting debt of gratitude.

Marshal Macmahon has started on his tour in the south-east. On Monday and Tuesday he inspected the troops at the Camp of Châlons, under the command of General Douai, and expressed his perfect satisfaction at their appearance and efficiency. He will proceed to Lyons in the first week of September.

Although the Bonapartist service held at the Church of St. Augustine, on the 15th inst., passed off, to all seeming, quietly enough, it appears that the sharp ears of sundry police agents caught cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" Three persons, identified as the utterers of these, were arrested, and have been sentenced to several days' imprisonment. The editor of that much-suffering journal, the *Droits de l'Homme*, has been more fortunate, the sentence of three months' imprisonment and 3000f. fine inflicted by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, for an alleged libel on the Chamber of Deputies, having been quashed on appeal to a superior court. The infliction of the fine for libelling the Jesuits in the matter of the examination for the Ecole Polytechnique was, however, confirmed.

The anniversary of the First Republic is to be celebrated at Marseilles, next month, by a grand banquet, invitations to which have been sent to all the eminent Republicans throughout the country. It is doubtful whether M. Gambetta, who appears to be more and more inclined to cut himself adrift from old associations, will be present, as he purposes paying a visit of some duration to England. The electors of Belleville are getting furious, and have summoned him and those Deputies who have supported him to appear before them and give an account of their Parliamentary stewardship; but it is very improbable that he will comply with their request.

Rumours have been afloat to the effect that M. Thiers, who is sojourning on the Lake of Geneva, is seriously indisposed; but it would appear that he is only suffering from a severe cold.

M. Félicien David, the well-known composer, died on Tuesday.

### SPAIN.

News of the discovery of a conspiracy in Navarre has been confirmed, and two sergeants in the army, found guilty of high treason have been shot. Disturbances have occurred in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa.

The Government has concluded a convention with several capitalists for a large advance, to be devoted to the expenses of the war in Cuba.

### GREECE.

By a Royal command, dated from St. Petersburg, the Chambers of Deputies is convoked for Oct. 2.

### AMERICA.

President Grant, during his visit to the Philadelphia Exhibition, inspected with special minuteness the machinery department of the English section, and afterwards, in company with the Governor of Pennsylvania, visited the British Commissioners at St. George's House.

A great fire at San Francisco, on Monday night, destroyed one hundred buildings, including the German hospital. The loss is estimated at 500,000 dols. Two hundred poor families are homeless; one man was killed and several persons were injured.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

News from Cape Town to Aug. 4 states that the two Transvaal armies—the eastern one under General Pretorius, and the western one under President Burgers and General Smit—have been steadily advancing in the direction of Secoem's stronghold, Pretorius's army under constant fighting. Persons well acquainted with the Transvaal are said to be of opinion that President Burgers is sure of ultimate success, but that the war will last a year at the least. The country is full of caverns, where small parties of Kaffirs may hide themselves. The Gold Fields are entirely cut off.

Preparations on a large scale are being made for the International Exhibition, to be opened at Cape Town next February. Mr. Edmund Johnson has been appointed commissioner for Europe, and the central offices are at 3, Castle-street, Holborn.

### INDIA.

Since the beginning of last week, according to a telegram of Tuesday's date from Bombay, a steady rain had fallen throughout that presidency, and the crop accounts are, in consequence, more favourable. The rainfall at Bombay had attained 46 in.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs the following items of news:—

The Viceroy's proclamation notifying the Imperial assemblage at Delhi has been, on the whole, favourably received by the public; and a feeling is

generally expressed that, whether the assumption of the Imperial title is judicious or the reverse, yet, now that the thing is done, the change in the Queen's style should be proclaimed with due pomp and ceremony.

The recent financial resolution impressing the necessity of economy has been followed by similar circulars from the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West and Punjab.

The case of Major Playfair, late superintendent of Hazareebagh Penitentiary, excites much interest. Eighteen months ago Mr. Beadon, deputy commissioner at Hazareebagh, wrote to him certain rude and intemperate letters, accusing him of tampering with the gaol visitors' book, and made a hasty report to Sir R. Temple, who as hastily dismissed Major Playfair. After vainly seeking redress here, Major Playfair went home and laid the case before the Secretary of State, who ordered Mr. Beadon to apologise for the tone of his letters, and directed Major Playfair's trial by court-martial. The trial was held in Fort William last week, and the accused was fully and honourably acquitted.

A Lahore paper states that the Afreedees are making extensive preparations to resist the British force, which they expect to be sent against them next winter, and the Akhond of Swat has promised them assistance. Everything is quiet in Khelat. Sandeman leaves for India on the 7th.

### TURKEY.

#### DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, dated Thursday, states that a Council of Ministers, attended also by the great dignitaries of the Empire, has been held, at which Prince Abdul Hamid has been proclaimed Sultan in place of Murad V.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received the following advices from the Government at Adelaide, dated Aug. 18, 5.20 p.m.:—"Telegraph to Cape Borda (the western extremity of Kangaroo Island) working; mail-steamer Assam signalled twelve hours before arrival; ships Oaklands, Bundaleer, City of Adelaide, arrived—all well."

The revenue of South Australia for the quarter ending June 30, reached to £383,383, making the receipts for the year £1,316,800. The fossil remains of a whale have been discovered at Blanchtown, River Murray. Respecting Mr. Willshire's discoveries in the Northern Territory, the following telegram, dated Port Darwin, June 12, has been received:—"The exploring party to the Victoria River returned on Saturday. They went up that river seventy miles, and believe there is good mineral country. They also went up the Daly eighty miles, discovering magnificent prospecting country, with large apparently rich quartz reefs. The natives were numerous and powerfully-built, and they tried to cut the party off. Splendid alluvial country was found up the Daly—loam deposits 20 ft. deep. They crossed splendidly-grassed plains, and there was plenty of game."

The *Melbourne Argus* says the Australian Cabinets have had under consideration a written statement, submitted by Captain Audley Coote to the Postmaster-General, respecting the duplication of cable communication with Europe. Captain Coote, who represents the Indo-Australian Telegraph Company and Messrs. Siemens Brothers, submits six distinct proposals, three of which are from Queensland and three from Western Australia. An intercolonial conference is to be held to consider the different routes. The Victoria revenue returns for the quarter ended June 30 last show a net increase on the year of £190,697. In customs there is an increase on the year of £29,554; excise and inland revenue, £24,587; and territorial, £80,000. The railway receipts show a larger increase than the customs; and they are, with some other items, considerably in excess of the treasurer's estimate.

Prince Humbert has been enthusiastically received on his return from Russia.

Forty-two persons died of sunstroke in Paris between July 1 and Aug. 15.

It is announced from Boulogne that the French Government has definitively approved the plan for a new port there.

A voluminous bluebook, containing correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad and reports from naval officers relating to the slave trade, has been issued.

The King and Queen of Denmark, with Prince Waldemar and Princess Thyra, proceeded, on the 20th ult., from Tsarskoe Selo to Peterhof, where the Royal party embarked for Denmark.

Last Saturday the ship British Nation, Captain H. D. Rowe, belonging to the British Shipowners Company, was dispatched from Plymouth for Brisbane with emigrants. She takes out 344 souls. Many of the have free and others assisted passages.

On Sept. 7 the steam-ship Nyanza, belonging to the Union Steam-Ship Company, will leave Plymouth for the Cape of Good Hope. On the same day the steam-ship Iceland, belonging to Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., will leave Dartmouth for the same destination. As both vessels sail simultaneously, the Postmaster-General requests the public to indorse their letters with the name of the ship by which they wish them to be forwarded, and the port of departure.

The force to be engaged in the Austrian autumnal manoeuvres, which will take place between Nicolsburg and Vienna next week, will be about 40,000 men. The headquarters will be at Feldsberg, and the operations are to be witnessed by Prince Arthur of England and a great number of Prussian, Russian, French, and English officers. The Emperor of Austria will be accompanied by the Crown Prince Rudolph, Prince Louis of Bavaria, Count Andrassy, and Count Bylandt, Minister of War.

The first fruit from Greece was received in London on the 24th ult. The cargo consisted of 920 tons, and was shipped on board the screw-steamer Copia, Captain Collings, at Patras. This ship has made a remarkable passage. She left Cardiff with a cargo of coals for Messina, on July 29, and made the passage in eight days eighteen hours. Thence, in ballast, to Patras (330 miles) in twenty-eight hours. The cargo of currants was ready and waiting for her return voyage, and thirty-four hours sufficed to take on board 920 tons of fruit. The return voyage to London occupied ten days twenty-two hours, or ten knots an hour all through. The ship was built in Glasgow, last year, expressly for the fruit trade, and is owned by Messrs. Collings and Co., of London.

Mr. Peter Barlow has put up a neat drinking-fountain, of Aberdeen granite, in the High-street, Sheerness.

The coroner's inquest at Haslar Hospital, upon the death of the forty-five men killed by the steam-boiler explosion on board H.M.S. Thunderer, several weeks ago, was brought to a close on Wednesday evening last. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, but recorded their opinion that the explosion was caused by the sticking of the two safety valves, from the contraction of their metal seats; and that the stop-valve being closed also contributed to the accident. They consider that the boilers were of excellent material and workmanship; but they recommend certain mechanical details of arrangement to be adopted in future, and that the Admiralty should order scientific experiments to be made, for the public benefit, concerning the strength of flat stayed surfaces in general. We present, in one of our engravings on another page, an illustration of the fracture of this steam-boiler, viewed from the after stoke-hole of the ship, with Mr. Bramwell's account of its construction.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The professorship of geology at the Royal Society of Mines, which has been relinquished by Professor Ramsay, has been accepted by Mr. J. W. Judd.

The branch line between the Charing-cross and Cannon-street systems at Southwark-bridge-road and the Blackfriars station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was completed, on Tuesday, and by this means the South-Eastern line is placed in direct communication with the six great companies which have their termini in London.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of August) was 77,286, of whom 34,313 were in workhouses and 42,973 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 5514, 14,320, and 20,917 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 761, of whom 496 were men, 209 women, and 56 children under sixteen.

A pretty floricultural exhibition was opened, on Monday, in Mr. Lusby's Garden's, Mile End-road. Of fuchsias, asters, dahlias, bouquets, and cut flowers, the show was excellent, and it was the more commendable on account of the exhibitors having been produced by working men entirely in their leisure time. This is the twelfth annual exhibition of the East Tower Hamlets Amateur Floricultural Society, patronised by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and on this occasion it was supplemented by a handsome collection of foliage plants lent by Lord Henry Lennox, the late First Commissioner of Works, from the gardens in Victoria Park.

A lecture on Standards of Weights and Measures, being the concluding one of the series given at South Kensington in connection with the loan collection of scientific instruments was delivered, on Monday evening, by Mr. Chisholm, the warden of the standards. Mr. Scott Russell presided; and in offering the thanks of the audience to Mr. Chisholm, at the close of his lecture, the chairman referred to the fact that this was the last of twenty-nine lectures given by gentlemen who had generously placed their gratuitous services at the disposal of the committee of management. With regard to the collection of scientific instruments, he hoped a permanent museum would be formed.

The trustees of the British Museum have issued a return of the total expenditure on that institution since its foundation in 1753 up to the end of March, 1875—nearly a century and a quarter. The charges are classified under their distinct heads, and show the entire expenditure during that period, with the following interesting results:—For the staff and buildings together, £3,621,731; for new buildings and repairs, £1,300,085; for rates and taxes, £41,472. The charge for the staff alone during the entire period, for salaries, wages, police, and pensions, is £1,473,987 (this item in 1874-5 reached the sum of £55,016). From the staff and building charges also must be deducted the cost of bookbinding and preparing and printing the catalogues, &c., all of which is executed on the premises, and also the sum of £6416 for the publication of the cuneiform inscriptions. In contrast to the seemingly enormous sums expended on the staff, &c., is the comparatively small sum expended on the collection itself. During the corresponding period the entire cost of purchases amounts to £1,070,934, or considerably less than one-third of the cost of maintenance. The expenditure in antiquities, including excavations, has been—in Assyria, £18,108; in Ephesus, the large sum of £377,633. On manuscripts, £120,032. On music, maps, and books, £322,915. These sums do not, of course, represent the intrinsic worth of the collection, as from gifts from private individuals, and also from the fact that all English modern publications are by law obtained free, the true value of the collection is almost incomputable.

There were 2616 births and 1370 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 339, whereas the deaths were 148 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily declined from 29.5 to 22.6 per 1000, further fell last week to 20.5. The deaths included 10 from smallpox, 10 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 198 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 319 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 669 to 361 in the four preceding weeks. These deaths were 116 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to smallpox, measles, whooping-cough, and fever were considerably below the corrected average. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase upon those returned in recent weeks. The deaths referred to fever were 23 below the corrected average: 2 were certified as typhus, 12 as enteric or typhoid, and 1 as simple fever. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the four previous weeks had steadily declined from 522 to 232, further fell last week to 198, of which 144 were of infants under one year of age, 36 of children aged between one and five years, and 16 of persons aged upwards of sixty years. The mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which during the eighteen days ending the 22nd ult., had been 68 deg., and had exceeded the average for the corresponding period in sixty years by 6.4 deg., was only 56 deg. during the last four days of last week, and showed an average deficiency of 4.6 deg.

Late on Tuesday night an attempt was made to murder Mr. Cusack, a solicitor, residing in Stephen's-green, Dublin. His street door bell was rung, and he went to the door himself. Two young men were there, one of whom asked him if he was Mr. Cusack. He replied by inquiring what they wanted, when the one who had spoken fired a pistol at him, and they then ran away. Mr. Cusack was wounded in the chest, but not seriously. It is supposed that the outrage is agrarian in its nature, as Mr. Cusack is the owner of land in the county of Longford, and is an agent for some property.

The Earl and Countess of Morley were, on Wednesday afternoon, presented with a magnificent service of plate by the town of Plymouth, on the occasion of their marriage. The presentation was made at the Guildhall, by the Mayor, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage, and Lord Morley, on behalf of himself and the Countess, who was present, tendered his acknowledgments in a graceful speech. In the evening the Earl presided at the inauguration of a free public library, the first opened in the district. A commodious suite of rooms, which formerly constituted the Guildhall of the town, has been devoted to the purpose, and a nucleus of 5000 volumes collected. Lord Morley in his opening address, referred to the position which education was taking among European nations. He lately visited Montenegro, the Prince of which State told him that schools were provided for every child in the kingdom, and every soldier in his army must read and write.



## Coloured Extra Supplement.

## THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The naval gateway of the British Fleet's chief home at Portsmouth, and the maritime entrance to Southampton for mails and passenger traffic from the East and West Indies, lie through the Solent, a strait varying in width between one mile and seven. This cuts off from the Hampshire Coast an island some twenty-three miles long and thirteen miles broad, which was thence named the "Guith," or "Severed," by the ancient Celtic race of Britain. They were, indeed, dispossessed of the islet, before historic times, by the Belgian colonists who here formed a commercial settlement, probably not less than 2000 years ago. The Roman conquest under Vespasian, in A.D. 43, gave to the ancient name a Latinised form as "Vectis," though some think it may have been the "Ictis" of the early Phœnician tin trade, to which Greek historians have referred. The Saxons, under Cerdic, founder of their kingdom of Wessex, superseding a previous Jutish settlement, obtained possession in the year 530, when they converted the name into its present English form. This Isle of Wight suffered more than once from the plundering Danes. After the Norman Conquest it was granted to William FitzOsborne, Earl of Hereford and Seneschal of the realm, whose son lost all by forfeiture upon his conviction of treason. The Lordship was afterwards conferred upon the Redvers or Rivers family, with the earldom of Devon, which passed by marriage to the Courtenays in the reign of Edward I.; but the island was then purchased by the Crown. It was an important station of warlike defensive forces under the Plantagenet Kings. The French repeatedly landed here, but were stoutly resisted and repulsed. A terrible defeat, on the other hand, befell the troops raised in the Isle of Wight by Sir Edward Woodville, in 1488, for an expedition to Brittany against Charles VIII. of France. The imprisonment of Charles I. at Carisbrook Castle, from November, 1647, to the end of 1648, his attempts to escape, and the abortive negotiations with the Parliamentary agents at Newport, are well known to every reader of English history.

The Isle of Wight has great attractions for the admirer of fine scenery, the geologist, and the botanist or other naturalist. It is divided by the little river Medina into two nearly equal portions, on the north side of a central range of chalk downs, like those of Sussex and Surrey, extending quite across the island from west to east. The northern portion, to the shores of the Solent, including the districts about Yarmouth, Cowes, and Ryde, as well as the inland town of Newport, consists of tertiary or Eocene deposits, sands, clays, gravels, and limestone, resting upon the chalk below. The southern parts of the island consist mostly of upper and lower greensand, which is well displayed in the Undercliff, at Black Gang Chine, and near Shanklin and Sandown. There are some pieces also of wealden clay, which contain fossil remains of extinct animals. The Undercliff, which extends five miles westward from Ventnor, forming the most southerly part of the coast, is singularly beautiful. A broad terrace of sandstone, varied by frequent ravines, gullies, and sharp bends of the craggy rampart above and beneath, and gently rising and falling to different elevations, is interposed between the sea-beach and the higher cliff, from which this "undercliff" has slipped down. Its sides are richly clothed with luxuriant foliage, and the more level parts are covered with fine turf; the rocks with a profusion of mosses and lichens. At Black Gang Chine, beyond the western termination of the Undercliff, a stream falls about fifty feet in perpendicular height over a precipice of mixed sandstone, dark clay, and freestone, into a large semicircular basin. The sea, which here beats with great fury on the cliffs in the storms of winter, has made a considerable change in their form and aspect, within the last few years. Freshwater, which is the westerly promontory of the island, beyond Afton Down and the sources of the Yar, presents still more wonderful aspects of natural scenery. Its southward shore is formed of chalk cliffs 400 ft. high, not unlike Beachy Head, in Sussex; but in Alum Bay, round the westernmost point, this formation is succeeded by richly coloured sandstone, interspersed with vertical layers of different strata, clays and marls, in stripes of red, white, yellow, dusky blue, grey, and almost black, and with horizontal bands of flint pebbles. The Needles, a group of tall, upright rocks, detached from the chalk cliff of Scratchell's Bay, mark the entrance from the open sea to the waters of the Solent, passing into Alum Bay. The Needles, with the lighthouse, are represented in one of the views which form our Coloured Extra Supplement.

Sandown Bay, north-east of Ventnor, with the favourite watering-places of Shanklin and Sandown, is the best part for sea-bathing, and has the most bracing air. We give a view of the pleasant little town last named, which has grown up within this century from a mere fishing village. It was the retreat of John Wilkes after his withdrawal from political squabbles and brawls. The Gatehouse of Carisbrooke Castle, which we have described on a former occasion, and the parish church of Whippingham, usually attended by her Majesty the Queen when she resides at Osborne House, East Cowes, are the subjects of two remaining views. We take this opportunity to commend a new "Practical Guide to the Isle of Wight," just published by Mr. E. Stanford, at Charing Cross. It is furnished with maps and engraved views of places, and is carefully written by Mr. Henry Irwin Jenkinson, of Keswick. That gentleman is the author of the excellent Guides to the Lake District, to "Carlisle, Gilsland, and the Roman Wall," and to the Isle of Man, which Mr. Stanford has published. We have proved their correctness in our own perambulations on the spot.

The Railway Commissioners have given judgment respecting the complaint which the East London Railway Company made against the Brighton Company with respect to the working of the through traffic. They gave their opinion as to the meaning of the agreement which had been entered into between the companies, and made sundry suggestions as to the improvement of the train times. They ordered that the fares to either terminus should be at one mileage rate, and that the receipts should be divided on the same principle.

Twelve months ago the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Sheffield for the purpose of opening the public park given to the town by Mr. Mark Firth. Since then Mr. Firth has spent several thousand pounds in cutting roadways through the park, ornamenting it, and in building an entrance-lodge. These works are now completed, and to celebrate the event there was a demonstration in the park on Monday. The Corporation visited the park in their official robes; and in the course of the afternoon the Mayor, Alderman Tasker, presented Mr. Firth with an illuminated copy of the vote of thanks passed to him by the Corporation at the meeting following the Royal visit. In the evening there was a display of fireworks in the park. The Corporation dined in the Cutlers' Hall, the dinner being given by Mr. Firth. The park is in a part of the town near to some of the largest ironworks.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last day at York proved even more "flat, stale, and unprofitable" than the rest of the meeting. The entries for the Great Yorkshire Stakes were too poor to have any important effect on the St. Leger betting; but some little interest was felt in the running of Sailor, who had been recently introduced into the quotations for the great race. Since the days of Savernake and Pell Mell, outsiders from Fyfield have always commanded a certain amount of respectful attention; but, from the style in which Coltness cantered away from him, we are not likely to hear anything more of Sailor. The hoped-for duel between Thunder and Controversy in the York Cup, which would have been by far the most sporting event of the three days, did not come off, as Mr. Vyner finally decided not to risk his horse a second time over the adamant ground. It would have been better if he had made up his mind with a little more promptitude, as the horse's number was hoisted, and Archer weighed for him, which naturally caused a great amount of grumbling. There were also meetings at Plymouth, Scarborough, Croydon, &c., during the week; but, though pleasant holiday gatherings, the sport afforded needs no comment. The same remark applies to the present week, during the early part of which racing men have been occupied at Weymouth, Sutton Park, and Yarmouth.

Betting on the St. Leger is still very languid, as each day the conviction becomes more strong that Kisber must win it as easily as he did the Derby and Grand Prix. One by one his most dangerous opponents—if any of them could be considered dangerous—have dropped out of his way. Forerunner, after holding his position with great firmness for many weeks, experienced deadly opposition on Tuesday, and was scratched on the following day; Enguerrande goes so badly in the betting that she will in all probability prove an absentee, and, in spite of these two being out of the way, Petrarch does not become a better favourite. Indeed, the only one backed with any spirit is Coltness, and the utmost that he can hope to do is to follow the Hungarian colt home at a respectful distance.

We have still a few county matches to chronicle, though the recent marked change in the weather, which makes fielding rather a chilly business, warns us that the king of games will soon abdicate in favour of football. The rain which has fallen during the past few days has given bowlers a far better chance, and there are few large scores to record. Surrey secured an easy victory over Kent by ten wickets. The feature of the match was the splendid bowling of Jones, a Surrey colt who has played for the county several times this season. He got rid of six men for only ten runs, and all six were clean bowled. Jupp (not out, 73) and R. Humphrey (71) did best with the bat. Gloucestershire v. Sussex ended in a draw, the scoring being very heavy on both sides. For the former Messrs. W. G. Grace (78), E. M. Grace (63), and C. R. Filgate (93) were the chief contributors; and for Sussex Messrs. F. J. Greenfield (126) and J. M. Cotterell (70) batted grandly. This week two more county matches have been played. Heavy rain prevented the one between Gloucestershire and Surrey being finished, and nothing remarkable was done on either side. Yorkshire v. Notts, which the latter won by eight wickets, was quite a cricket curiosity. With the exception of G. Ulyett, not one of the Yorkshiremen got into double figures in either innings, the second resulting in the miserable total of thirty-two. Clayton bowled exceedingly well, taking six wickets for twenty runs; but this feat was excelled by Morley, on the other side, as, at an expense of forty-five runs, he secured thirteen.

Monday was the first day of the matches of the Torbay Regatta. There was a good number of yachts, and the matches were sailed in fine yachting weather. The contests in the bay lasted three days, and another day was taken up with a race to the Eddystone and back. The prizes were of the value of £800. There was an interesting race on Monday for the Royal Yacht Club Vase, of the value of £210. Florinda maintained the lead, and seemed as if about to win, but, as she was coming up to the committee boat for the third time, her topmast went by the board. Olga came in first, but was unable to save her time from Raven, the winner, she again being only four seconds ahead of Corinne. The first and third class cutter-matches were sailed on Tuesday. The Vol-au-Vent led the fleet round; but, after beating every vessel competing with her, a puff of wind destroyed her chance, and the Cuckoo saved her time, with 12 sec. to spare. Mr. N. B. Stewart's Neptune carried off the first prize from Colonel Sterling's Raven in the 40 tons and upwards class. The matches for the third day were much interfered with by heavy rain. The Bloodhound won the Commodore's prize of 50 gs. in the principal race, Myosotis coming in second. In the race for schooners of 40 tons and upwards, Olga lost some of the gear of her mainsail, and was beaten by Corinne.

The Centennial Regatta is now taking place at Philadelphia, and we learn by telegram that the four-oared race for amateurs has been won by the Beaverwyck R.C., which just defeated the London R.C. in the final heat. The Watkins B.C. was third, and the race was only won by a foot, after the London boat had been fouled by both the others.

## ARCHERY.

The Bockingfold Archery Society, which comprises some of the principal families in Kent, brought its season to a close, on Thursday week, by a ball at the County Assembly-Rooms, Maidstone. The society held three meetings during the past month—the first at Barham Court, the seat of Mr. Roger Roger Leigh; the second at Vinters, the seat of Mr. J. Whatman; and the last at Preston Hall, the seat of Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P. At the opening meeting the prizes were won as follow:—Ladies' 60 yards, Mrs. H. Hawley; gentlemen's 60 yards, Mr. R. Leigh. Ladies' best gold, Miss Lempriere; gentlemen's best gold, the Rev. H. C. Hawley. Ladies' 30 yards, Mrs. H. Hawley (awarded to Miss Hall); gentlemen's 30 yards, Sir J. C. Shaw. The shooting at the next meeting was close and good. Mr. R. Leigh again succeeding in carrying off the gentlemen's 60-yards prize. The following was the score:—Ladies' 60 yards, Miss Lempriere, 61; gentlemen's 60 yards, Mr. R. Leigh (without the white circle), 138. Ladies' best gold, Lady Shaw; gentlemen's best gold, Mr. H. M. Hawley. Ladies' 30 yards, Miss A. Gregory, 91; gentlemen's 30 yards, the Rev. W. Williams, 144. At the wind-up meeting the shooting resulted as follows:—Ladies' 60 yards, Miss Lempriere (without white circle), 74; gentlemen's 60 yards, Sir J. C. Shaw (without white circle), 95. Ladies' best gold, 60 yards, Mrs. H. Hawley; gentlemen's ditto, Mr. H. M. Hawley. Ladies' 30 yards, Miss Gregory (without black and white circle), 110. Gentlemen's 50 yards, the Rev. C. R. Williams (without white circle), 159. Best score at 60 yards at the three meetings:—Ladies' prize, Miss A. Gregory, 196; gentlemen's prize, Mr. R. Leigh, 343. Best aggregate score at both 60 and 30 yards:—Ladies' prize, Miss Lempriere, 695; gentlemen's prize, the Rev. H. C. Hawley, 786.

The second annual meeting for shooting of members of the Worcestershire Archery Society was held on Wednesday week, the seat of Sir A. H. Lechmere, M.P., the Rhyde, near Upton-on-Severn. The weather was delightful, and about one

hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled. The ladies' prizes were won by the following:—1st, Miss Walcot (who also won the challenge prize for best score at this year's meetings); 2nd, Miss A. Temple; greatest number of golds, Miss Norbury; best gold, Miss Paris. Extra prizes: 1st, Miss Allsopp; 2nd, Miss Berkeley; 3rd, Miss Winton Ingram. Visitors' prize, Miss E. Steward. Prizes for gentlemen: 1st, Mr. George Temple; 2nd, the Rev. W. Villiers, after a tie with Colonel Vale; greatest number of golds, Colonel Norbury; best gold, Mr. E. W. Villiers. Extra prizes: 1st, Colonel Vale; 2nd, the Rev. C. J. Sale; 3rd, Mr. E. H. Bearcroft. Visitors' prize: the Rev. C. H. Steward. The challenge prize for best score at the two meetings this year was won by Mr. E. W. Villiers. In the course of the afternoon luncheon was partaken of, Sir Edmund Lechmere presiding. A dance followed.

The second meeting of the Stour Vale Archers took place, last week, at Blandford, in Dorset, the prizes being presented by Sir Edward Baker, Bart. Miss Fox, making 312 with whites at sixty and fifty yards, scored the highest; while the greatest number of hits (71) was made by Miss M. Pickard, of Cambridge. Miss Surtees made the best gold. The Visitors' Prize was taken by Miss Hoskyns with a score of 161. The President's Prize, for the best aggregate score at sixty yards, was won by Miss M. Eyton with a score of 272. The Ladies' Challenge Quiver, for the highest aggregate score at the first and second meetings, fell to the lot of Miss Fox, with a score of 558. Ladies' Handicap: Miss Surtees, 315. In the gentlemen's department the prizes were won thus:—Highest Score: Mr. H. Grant Dalton, 214, with whites off. Greatest number of hits: Mr. Wood, 45. Best Gold: the Rev. C. Phillips. Visitors' Prize: Mr. J. Penrose, 277. The Lady Paramount's Prize (for aggregate score at eighty yards): the Rev. E. Pickard, Cambridge, 260. Gentleman's Handicap: Mr. H. Grant Dalton, 355.

## A RIVERSIDE RAMBLE IN DEVON.

You thread a narrow path along a grassy sward. Beneath, the soft, verdant carpeting is thickly strewn with wild flowers; above you a delightful canopy formed of the interlaced branches of trees, through which the screened sunlight softly falls. On your right a high embankment, leading up to a higher path on the hillside, from out of which hang tufts of fern-fronds, mingled in charming variety. Down to your left rolls the river, whose music joins in chorus with the songs of the birds—singing, you know not where, but everywhere around you. As you follow this charming riverside path, you have from time to time to press through the dense masses of shrubs which surround you—now hanging down overhead, now springing out from the left, and now from the right side. The small, but startling, incidents of the route add a sort of piquancy to the enjoyment. The sudden flutter and the wild cry of a blackbird, as it darts out of the tiny thicket where its nest is hid; the rustle in the high embankment on your right, and the quivering of the fern-fronds, followed by the sudden flight across the path of a rabbit, or the rolling, hurrying, skurrying contortions of a snake, which your unexpected appearance may have surprised basking in the tiny gleam of sunshine which has fallen on to the greensward through an opening in the trees overhead; the heavy splash in the river on your left, as a water-rat, which had not dreamed of your unwelcome intrusion, takes the shortest and readiest path to his hole, diving one moment in one place under the stream, to reappear the next somewhere else, under the belief that meanwhile you may think that his power of holding his breath is unlimited; or the lighter splash of the trout, as, unaware of your presence, it rises, in the dark, deep pool near you, at the tempting palmer-fly that has just dropped from the bushes. All these sights and sounds contribute to the delight of this riverside ramble. Or you may rest for a moment, and, peering cautiously around you, so as not to disturb the free inhabitants of this woodland, admire and enjoy their unrestrained movements. The snake will wriggle on to the sun-lit path again, the rabbit will come quietly out from his hiding-place, the rat will return from his hole, the trout will skim about on the surface of the river close to where you are sitting, if your shadow does not fall across the sun-lit pool. As you sit and rest, you may listen with a deep sense of enjoyment to the soft buzzings of the insects which surround you; and watch the bushes, the grass, the ground, and the water. Everywhere there is life—fresh, delightful, enjoyable life.—*The Fern Paradise.*

A charter of incorporation for the borough of Conway, one of the oldest unreformed corporations, has been granted.

During the past quarter, in Cornwall there were 472 marriages, 2668 births, and 1933 deaths.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with Lady Georgina Hamilton, visited the Royal Dublin Society's horse show on Wednesday.

At the council meeting of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, it was stated that the entries for the approaching show at Southport are larger than they have been since the exhibition at Liverpool five years ago. The inhabitants of Southport have subscribed £700 in aid of the show.

The tenth annual meeting and excursion of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Society took place at Halifax on Wednesday. The members assembled at the parish church, at which a paper was read upon the antiquities of the edifice by Mr. Fairless Barber, of Brighouse. The members then adjourned to Shibden Hall, one of the oldest family residences in the parish, where a paper was read upon its owners and antiquities by Mr. John Lister, the present owner and occupier. The party afterwards adjourned to luncheon at the New Assembly Rooms, Halifax, where several new members were elected, including Lord Bolton. The church of St. Mary's at Elland was next visited, and a paper was read by Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., upon the east window.

The last Act of the Session was to amend the law relating to "crossed cheques." It is now in operation, repealing two former Acts and declaring the law on the subject. There are general and special crossings. A "general crossing" means where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company," or an abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines or two parallel transverse lines simply, and with or without the words "not negotiable." A "special crossing" is where the name of a banker is put. The public are now informed "that where a cheque is uncrossed a lawful holder may cross it generally or specially. Where a cheque is crossed generally a lawful owner may cross it specially. Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially a lawful holder may add the words 'not negotiable.' Where a cheque is crossed specially the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it to another banker, his agent, for collection." A crossing authorised by this Act is to be deemed a material part of the cheque, and it is not lawful for any person to obliterate or, except as authorised by the Act, to add to or alter the crossing. There are twelve sections in reference to "crossed cheques."





THE WAR: WOMEN CARRYING WOUNDED SOLDIERS TO THE HOSPITAL AT IVANITZA.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

More or less accurate reminiscences of the early political career of the Earl of Beaconsfield are very plentiful just now. Great gifts of memory appear to have lighted on the public press; and one can scarcely open an "organ of public opinion" without finding quoted the whole or a portion of the peroration of Mr. Disraeli's first speech in Parliament, when he told an irreverent House that he had begun many times several things, and had often succeeded at last; that he would then sit down, but that the time would come when the House should hear him. The *Times*, this week, has told over again, very graphically, the story of the election of the author of "Vivian Grey" for Maidstone. Mr. Disraeli's nomination took place, it is stated in the leading journal, on Wednesday, July 26, 1837; on the following day Mr. Lewis and Mr. Disraeli were returned at the head of the poll, and, "a week later, the latter made his famous maiden speech in the House of Commons."

There is a slight chronological slip in this statement. *O Tempora!* The wondrous oration was not delivered until Thursday, Dec. 8, more than four months after the general election; and strangely enough, at this time of day, does the discourse read. "Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli rose and delivered himself of a maiden speech, in which the laughter of the House was continually excited by his extravagance of thought, phrase, and gesture. After rambling over every variety of topic, the speaker remarked, 'I really wish I could induce the House to give me five minutes more (Roars of laughter). I stand here to-night, Sir (here the noise in the House became so general that the honourable gentleman could not proceed for some time). I stand here to-night, Sir, not formally, but, in some degree, virtually the representative of a considerable number of members of Parliament (Bursts of laughter). Now, why smile? (Continued laughter.) Why envy me? (Here the laughter became long and general). Why should I not have a tale to unfold to-night? (Shouts of laughter.)' And so on. I remarked that the maiden speech of the member for Maidstone reads strangely now; but the strangeness to me lies in the derision and contumely with which the speech was received. It was replete, indeed, with those very sarcasms and epigrammatic thrusts which in 1876 would be found so very telling and so very stinging, but which in 1837 were deemed so much rigmarole. Mr. Disraeli, in particular, spoke of an "amatory eclogue" that had taken place between the noble Lord, the Tityrus of the Treasury Bench, and the learned Daphne of Liskeard—an eclogue which had afforded a fresh instance of the *redintegratio amoris*. "How clear! How bitterly ironical!" people would cry were Lord Beaconsfield to talk about an "amatory eclogue" between statesmen nowadays. Thirty-nine years ago the satirist was jeered at and hooted.

Touching "H. B.," to whose political caricatures I made cursory allusion last week, a lady has been kind enough to send me an impression from the very last cartoon lithographed by the famous portraitist. It is entitled "Celebrated Scene on the Education Question," and represents a game at "knock-em-downs." Earl Russell (Lord John) is the proprietor of the "Aunt Sally," and the late Sir James Graham, poised a stick labelled "Voluntary Principle," is saying "Now for a shy at the little man's gingerbread." A book inscribed "Baines's pamphlet protrudes from the Netherby Baronet's pocket. In the opposite corner stands Mr. Disraeli muttering 'He poises his stick as if he meant mischief'; and the cartoon also comprises admirable likenesses of Mr. Monckton Milnes, (now Lord Houghton), Sir John Pakington (now Lord Hampton), and Mr. Gladstone. The print bears the date of 1856; and it is worthy of remark that, with the exception of Sir James Graham, all the personages depicted in the last "H. B." are still alive. I doubt whether any cognate group of artists or men of letters drawn twenty years since, would have stood the test of time so well. Supposing the artist had gathered together Dickens, Thackeray, Albert Smith, Douglas Jerrold, and John Leech,—a sufficiently representative group. They are all dead; yet not one of them, were he living, would have reached the age of Earl Russell; and only one, Douglas Jerrold, would have attained the years of Lord Beaconsfield or of Mr. Gladstone. Were I a capitalist, I should be reluctant to sell life annuities to statesmen; they live too long.

History, I have read somewhere, has a tendency to repeat itself; and I am sure, too, that I have heard of there being nothing new under the sun, and of the patrons of human depravity having been remarkably alike in all ages. Take the history of Cruelty, for example, and you will find that its details are most drearily monotonous. The Roman lady in Juvenal who tortures her slave girl Psecas is twin sister to Mother Brownrigg, and that last-named female fiend herself was clearly a direct ancestress of the Sloanes. Just now everybody's flesh has been creeping at the recital of the unutterably horrible barbarities committed by the Turks or Bashi-Bazouks (*arcades ambo*: miscreants both) in Bulgaria. You take up your *Daily News* in the morning; and you read what Mr. McGahan or Mr. Schuyler has to say about the Turkish atrocities; and then you feel very sick and send your breakfast away untasted. And yet I think that I have read all this—almost word for word—before. Not in any account of the storming of Badajos or of St. Sebastian; of the atrocities of Tilly, or Wallenstein, or Suvarof; or of the sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon; but in a tragedy called the "Virgin Martyr," written by one Philip Massinger. Read (act v., scene 1) the speech of Theophilus, beginning "A thousand wives with brats sucking their breasts," and describing the tortures inflicted on the Christians by order of Diocletian, and you will agree with me, I think, that the Turks and the Bashi-Bazouks (*arcades ambo*: scoundrels both) are very dull dogs indeed in the way of inventiveness, and that all the demoniacal deeds which they have done were imagined, three centuries ago, by the Elizabethan dramatist. And he only recapitulated, *totidem verbis*, a tale of cruelty which, when he wrote, was a thousand years old.

My "Echoes," I am quite aware, are this week long-winded and dismal. But what would you have? How am I to divert you? There is nothing going on beyond the Turkish atrocities. There is nothing on the *tapis* except a Congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburg: not a very lively contingency. There is nobody in town except the two mounted sentries at the Horse Guards, the sitting magistrates at the police courts, the sub-editors of the newspapers (all the editors are away on their holiday), and the man at the top of the Monument. There is something the matter with the gas at my residence, and I am writing a Christmas story. Under this combination of adverse circumstances can you expect me to be cheerful?

Mr. Sutherland Edwards, in an entertaining article called "The Byways of Bookmaking," published in the current number of *Macmillan*, has been good enough to say some very complimentary things of this column and its author, apropos of a remark made some months since in the "Echoes" anent the audacious plagiarisms of Archdeacon Paley in his "Natural

Theology." Mr. Edwards seems to think that when Paley stole the scheme (and, in many instances, the language) of Bernard Nieuwentyt, he translated directly from the Dutch; but this was not the case. The author immediately plundered by the Archdeacon was Mr. Chamberlayne, F.R.S., who, in 1718, published, under the title of the "Religious Philosopher," a translation (most probably from a French version) of Nieuwentyt's work. Nor am I entitled to my "Eureka!" in the matter. I find that, long before I stumbled over Chamberlayne's book, the whole story of Paley's plagiarism was exhaustively told in "Chambers's Book of Days"—the *exposé* being accompanied by parallel passages putting beyond a doubt the deliberate nature of the theft.

If legal force be given to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the condition of the Oyster Fisheries, the results of whose labours have recently been published in a most amusing Bluebook, a very ancient English proverbial saying will have to be stricken out of the rolls of our folk lore. The Committee, it is understood, are in favour of a "close time" being established, during which it shall be illegal to dredge for oysters or to expose the delicious molluscs for sale; and the "close months" are to be May, June, and July. Now, the 25th of the last month happens to be the festival of St. James the Great (Santiago de Compostella), and his saintship is, in England, the patron of oyster-eaters. The popular location of which I made mention is, "Who eats oysters on St. James's Day shall never lack money." How are we to guarantee ourselves against the evils of poverty if we are no longer allowed to eat oysters on July 25? The superstition about St. James in connection with oyster-eating is, by-the-way, a very curious one. Anciently the shrine and hospital of the saint stood on the site now occupied by the ugliest palace in Europe; and it was a favourite resort of devout pilgrims. St. James's-street and the Haymarket were, like St. Martin's-lane and Ludgate-hill, "Pilgrims' Ways;" and those who are fond of tracing the indelible nature of old associations will find matter for reflection in the fact that the Haymarket has been noted time out of mind for its oyster-shops, and that the finest "natives" attainable are yet sold in a little shop behind the north side of Pall-mall. Now, the cognizance of St. James was a scallop-shell, the legends reciting that with such shells the mantle of a Portuguese knight who had fallen into the sea and had been rescued by the interposition of the saint was found to be incrustated. Scallops in England would be easily convertible in the popular mind into oysters; and the scallop-shell bearing pilgrims coming to St. James's shrine would naturally become patrons of the oyster-stalls in the Haymarket. I am glad to be able to vindicate archaeologically the fair fame of a thoroughfare concerning which police superintendents, in their reports to the Chief Commissioner, are apt to speak somewhat unkindly. Mem: In the Middle Ages any oyster barge coming up the river beyond Billingsgate was bound to pay toll to the shrine of St. James.

G. A. S.

## FINE ARTS.

Mr. Theed has completed a marble statue, lifesize, of Mr. John Bright, for the new Town Hall, Manchester.

The French Administration of the Fine Arts has given a bronze statue of Pascal to the town of Clermont.

A portrait of the Queen, painted by Mr. Tavenor Knott, for the Maharajah of Jepore, has been inspected by her Majesty. It is destined for the Government House, Singapore.

An art-gallery was opened at Sydney, New South Wales, on June 1 last. We may have space for further particulars of this interesting event in our next.

Mr. Frederick Leighton is said to have made considerable progress with the model of an important work of sculpture of large size, to be cast in bronze, representing the slaying of the Python by the youthful Apollo.

The Gibbon-Wakefield bust, sculptured by Joseph Durham, Esq., A.R.A., has been placed in the vestibule of the Colonial Office.

We are asked to make a slight correction of our notice of the movement for procuring a Falkland memorial. The cost of the site (£30) for the statue was given by the honorary secretary of the Memorial Fund, not (as stated) by the honorary secretary of the Newbury Field Club.

The famous collection of pictures so well known as the Dulwich Gallery, which (as we have already announced) has been lent by the governors to the Bethnal-green Museum, will be open to the public on Monday next. The collection consists of nearly 300 oil paintings of the various schools.

A memorial bust of the late Alfred G. Stevens, the sculptor of the Wellington monument for St. Paul's, has been presented to the free library and museum of Sheffield, in which town the artist resided some years and executed many designs for the manufacturers there.

The Duke of Westminster has ordered Grosvenor House to be open during the present month to members of the artisan and artistic work-producing community. In this his Grace is but following the example he himself set in previous years, and we could wish to see the precedent more generally followed.

In addition to the attraction of the Triennial Musical Festival at Birmingham, the Royal Society of Artists of the midland capital opened, on Monday last, their autumn exhibition of pictures. The collection is reported to be of even more than usual merit; indeed, it is affirmed locally that no such representation of contemporary art has before been seen in the Midlands. The number of works sent in was larger than on former occasions—i.e., nearly 1300, of which 700 pictures and drawings were selected. In order to afford accommodation for the ever-increasing number of candidates for exhibition, a large new room of circular form, and dome-lit, like the Great Room, has been added, making the sixth apartment available for exhibition purposes. The Great Room has been tastefully redecorated. This is now one of the handsomest saloons in the kingdom, and recalls the Pantheon at Rome, though on a smaller scale, and lit by a glass dome, not merely by a small aperture in the roof. The collection includes some of the principal works from the Academy exhibitions of this or recent years, which are mostly lent by private owners. Among such works are Mr. Millais's wonderfully vivid Perthshire landscape, "O'er the Hills and Far Away;" Mr. Herbert's "King Lear Disinheriting Cordelia;" "The Bird's Nest," by Mr. Calderon; Mr. Pettie's portrait of Bishop Ullathorne, which has the local interest of representing the Catholic Primate of Birmingham; Mr. Frith's "L'Amour Medecin;" "The Temple of Diana, at Zaghuan," by Mr. J. E. Hodgson; and, similarly, one or more of the principal Academy pictures of Messrs. Dobson, Boughton, R. W. Macbeth, Colin Hunter, H. Wallis, H. Moore, Val Princep, B. W. Leader, F. Barnard, J. B. Burgess, J. Brett, T. K. Pelham, W. L. Wyllie, F. W. W. Topham,

Miss Osborn, and Miss Mutrie are represented. Sir Francis Grant sends a couple of fancy portraits. Mr. H. Dawson, sen., who has a high local reputation, contributes a large picture, "Durham, from the River;" and Mr. Dawson, jun., puts in an appearance. Other local and, we believe, resident artists are creditably represented—namely, in landscape, Messrs. S. H. Baker, Henshaw, Munns, Vernon, and Radclyffe; in figure and portraits, Mr. W. T. Roden, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. F. Howard Harris.

The medals have been awarded in the Fine-Arts Department of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and the report of the jury will shortly be published. The jury was composed of representatives of all nations. Mr. Cope, R.A., acting on behalf of England. Thirteen medals have, we believe, been awarded to English artists, and sixteen to the French. Mr. Fildes and Mr. Holl were among the most successful competitors. The former was represented by his picture "The Casuals," and the figure of a milkmaid called "Betty" from the last Academy Exhibition. The English pictures received additions after the list we reproduced, and probably our art will be raised in American estimation—that of the French having hitherto been all in all with them. Mr. Millais, we regret to say, was only represented by a rather unimportant work called "Early Days," and it is said that he does not occupy a foremost place among the successful competitors. Mr. Leighton was represented by his poetical picture called "The Summer Moon."

The French Art-Minister has had a project under consideration for some time past which is not unlikely to be carried out before long. The project is that of forming a school and manufactory of mosaic at Sevres. When recalling the great development of mosaic "painting" (as by usage it is called) at Rome, to say nothing of the historic triumphs of the art at Venice and elsewhere in Italy, its extensive use in Russia, and our own attempts at South Kensington, it is somewhat surprising that it should hitherto have been comparatively ignored in artistic Paris. However, this reproach is shortly to be removed. M. Gerspach was sent last year on a mission to Italy in order to collect as much information as possible with regard to the Italian modes of manufacture, and has lately returned, bringing with him a large number of reproductions of ancient mosaics, which are being exhibited at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. These reproductions, which are, we believe, taken by the same process as that employed for the mosaics at South Kensington, cannot fail to be useful in the education of artists, male or female, for this kind of work. M. Gerspach likewise collected a number of the small vitrified cubes called *smalti*, which are manufactured by the Italians and used by them in their mosaics, together with various other materials, such as marble, agate, different kinds of pebbles, and stones. The *smalti* are to be submitted to scientific examination; and it is hoped that a more thorough understanding of the nature of the substances required for mosaic will be gained.

Mr. Skinner Prout, the architectural painter in water colours, died on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness of many months. The deceased was born in Plymouth, in 1806, and was consequently in his seventieth year. Mr. Prout was almost entirely self-taught. When a mere lad the fame of his uncle, Samuel Prout, was beginning to establish itself; but at that early age he had already given evidence of a congenial talent that would not discredit his distinguished relative. His uncle, indeed, encouraged him to apply himself to art and adopt it as a profession; and, in addition, it was probably the example of his uncle which decided his choice of a similar architectural walk to that in which he himself trod. Two works, "The Antiquities of Chester" and "The Antiquities of Bristol," were published very early in Mr. Skinner Prout's career. The sketches for the latter work were made in company with the painter Müller, with whom he had early formed a close friendship. Müller originally intended himself to contribute to the work, but afterwards relinquished the idea. Early in life Mr. Prout visited Australia and resided for some time in Sydney and Hobart Town. The collection of drawings from sketches made there, which were exhibited at the Crystal Palace a few years back, showed that the artist had a wider appreciation of, and skill in rendering, landscape than might have been supposed. His special predilection, however, was for picturesque architecture. The crumbling old towns in Normandy and Brittany were peculiarly attractive to him. The cathedral of Chartres was also a great favourite with him, and he frequently visited and delineated the picturesque cities of Belgium and the Rhine. Mr. Prout had been for many years a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and the last work he produced was exhibited there during the past season.

M. Eugène Fromentin, a painter whose fame has extended beyond his native France, died, on Sunday last, at St. Maurice, near Rochelle. Both as writer and painter he won distinction. He was born in 1820, and devoted the early part of his life to artistic and archaeological studies. His best known literary work is a novel named "Dominique." As a painter his rise was at first slow, yet at a comparatively early age he attained the honour of having a work placed in the national collection of the Luxembourg Museum. He is best known by his pictures of Algerian life, chiefly brilliant Arab cavalades, painted with great skill and lightness of touch and charming in colour. These works now command very high prices. Messrs. Hugnet, Passini, and others are followers of M. Fromentin's style.

The death is announced of M. Tidemann, the most eminent painter of Norway, which event occurred suddenly, at Christiania, on the 25th ult. There is nothing in European art more truthful, unaffected, and sound than this artist's pictures of the manners and customs of his native country. Like nearly all the Scandinavian painters, M. Tidemann was a student in the Dusseldorf school; and almost the only drawback in his works is a slight blackness in the shadows common to pictures of that school.

## MUSIC.

## THE BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This greatest of all our provincial music meetings opened (for the thirty-second occasion) on Tuesday with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and was to close yesterday (Friday) evening with the same composer's "St. Paul."

The arrangements, as detailed last week, have been in every respect on a scale of completeness and grandeur similar to that of many past occasions. The band numbered about 140 instrumentalists, headed by M. Santon as principal first violin; the chorus having consisted of some 360 voices. The principal solo singers were Mdles. Titiens and Albani, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. C. Tovey.

Among the special features which distinguish these festivals from most other celebrations of the kind is the enterprising liberality with which commissions have been given to eminent or rising composers for new works. It will always be memorable in musical history that Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was brought out (in 1846) at Birmingham (conducted by



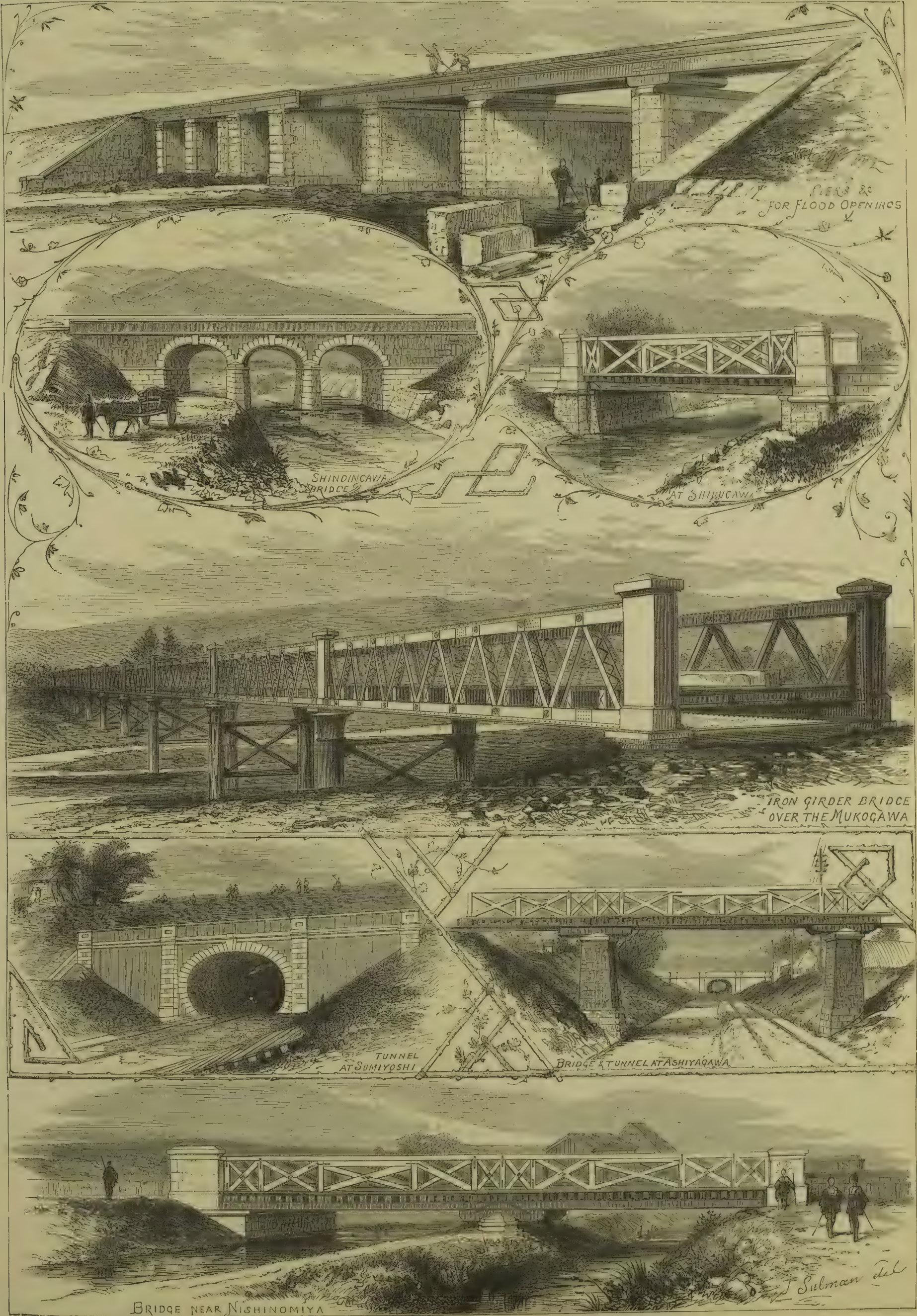






OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN CHINA: THE FIRST TRAIN STARTING FROM SHANGHAI.





SCENES ON THE NEW RAILWAY IN JAPAN BETWEEN OSAKA AND KOBE.



## FIRST RAILWAY IN CHINA.

The opening of the short line of rails from Shanghai to the village of Kungwang, on June 30, was an event which marks, we hope, the commencement of a new era in the history of Chinese civilisation—that of the introduction of European scientific and mechanical agencies of improvement. This line is rather more than ten miles in length, and the portion now opened, from Woosung to Kungwang, is five miles and a quarter. The line, being merely an experimental one, constructed with a view to something better following, is only 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. All the earthwork is finished, and the station houses at Woosung-creek and at the signal station at Woosung are built. Seven miles of rails are laid, and of thirteen bridges twelve have been completed, while the thirteenth is in progress. The permanent station at Shanghai is in course of erection, and will be of an ornamental character. The weight of the engines is nine tons, in working order, and each engine carries enough coal and water to run to Woosung and back. The carriages are well built and fitted; they are 5 ft. wide, and constructed to accommodate twenty passengers in the first class, and twenty-four in the second and third. The principal part of the earthwork had been executed before a contract was entered into with Mr. Dixon, of London, for the completion of the line and the supply of all the necessary materials and rolling stock. This portion of the work has been executed under the direction of Mr. Morrison, the company's engineer. It was not expected that the line could be opened to Woosung in time to be of much service during the hot weather of this summer. Some delay arose from the whole enterprise being on such a small scale. A sufficient amount of plant, and the experienced staff requisite to carry out the railway work quickly and efficiently, would have cost as much as the whole line. In the case of any large works being carried out they would be executed much more rapidly.

On the opening day invitations had been sent to as many ladies and gentlemen of the European settlements as the six carriages, which at present constitute the total passenger rolling stock of the company, would comfortably accommodate. That number was 164, and we believe all accepted the invitation. Half-past five was the time appointed for the start from the goods-platform, at some distance down the line from where the Shanghai station is in course of erection. Almost to the minute, the guests having taken their places, Mr. Morrison, the engineer and traffic manager, gave the word to go; and the first locomotive in China (appropriately named the "Celestial Empire"), drawing a regular passenger-train, gave its premonitory shriek and whistle, and glided out of the station, amid the cheers of those assembled on the platform. The open country was soon reached, and the train went steadily along at about fifteen miles per hour, with a remarkable absence of oscillation. The country people at work in the fields only ceased from their labour for the little time occupied by the train in passing by, and then quietly resumed their employment. They seemed immensely interested, but decidedly in the sense of enjoyment rather than hostility. Several bridges and crossings were passed, at each of which there was a group of lookers-on; but these probably had been so accustomed to the daily passing to and fro of the little engine "Pioneer," with the ballast-waggon, that the sight of the larger engine, with the passenger-carriages, was no great novelty. Kungwang was reached in seventeen minutes, and the company, alighting here, found a suitable little station, with passengers' waiting-room and offices, a siding being also provided to allow the passing of the up and down trains. In the waiting-room, which is open on the side fronting the line, was provided an ample supply of champagne and cake. The popping of corks was soon heard, and bumpers were drunk between friends of many different nationalities to the success of the first railway in China. Half an hour having been pleasantly spent in this way, the engine was once more attached to the train; the passengers resumed their seats, and the homeward journey began. Fifteen minutes were occupied in the run up to Shanghai, where the passengers separated, greatly pleased with the success of the little excursion. A number of Chinese made a rush for the train directly the foreigners were clear of the station, and were allowed to run back in it to Kungwang, to their immense gratification. The first day was devoted to free trips for the Chinese people. The news of the partial opening of the line was flashed to England by wire immediately after the return to Shanghai.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Saunders, the well-known photographic artist of Shanghai, for several views of the station, the train, and the assembly of people upon the occasion. Our illustration of the scene is supplied by these photographs; and we have been similarly indebted to Mr. Saunders for other views, representing the public buildings and general aspects of Shanghai.

## RAILWAYS IN JAPAN.

The large commercial town of Osaka, in the main island, Nippon, ranks scarcely below Yedo among the cities of Japan, and it is now connected with the port of Kobe by a railroad, opened in May of last year. The works of this line, which is to be further extended northward, through the valley of Lake Biwa, to a point near Tsuruga, on the west coast, are of considerable engineering merit. There are three tunnels, one of which, that under the Ashya-gawa, 365 ft. long, is esteemed the finest piece of brickwork and masonry in Japan. It is a three-centred ellipse, with a circular invert 15 in. deep in the centre, and covers

two lines of rails. The other tunnels, those of the Ishiya-gawa and the Sumiyoshi-gawa, are shorter than the one first named, and are circular arches, with only a single line of rails. These three tunnels are made to cross under the beds of three mountain torrents; the line passing along the base of the hills, where they slope down steeply to the sea. Other rivers, the Ikuta-gawa and the Togano-gawa, are crossed by wooden bridges about 80 ft. long. Owing to this conformation of the ground, in the first portion of the line from Kobe, sixteen or seventeen curves have been necessary, of radii varying from 410 yards to two miles. From Kobe to the bridge over the Muko-gawa the drainage and artificial irrigation of the land have necessitated the construction of 208 culverts, of which one piece of permanent way contains thirty to the mile. After passing through the last tunnel, the line enters upon a different country altogether. The hills trend away in a north-easterly direction towards Kioto, and from a deep cutting the line passes on to an embankment through low-lying paddy-fields. The embankment is eleven miles long (less the aggregate length of the bridges), and thirty feet high close to the Muko-gawa. The culverts in this district might, from their size, be called bridges. Though the streams running through them are generally insignificant-looking dribbles, the whole country is liable to sudden and heavy floods, and any damming up of the flood-water would result in serious damage to the embankment. Two of these openings are really arched bridges. The first is over the Shindin-gawa; the next opening is a wooden trussed girder bridge on stone abutments, and having one span of 40 ft. over the Shiku-gawa; the next is one over the Hiruta-gawa, which has two spans of 30 ft. each, within a quarter of a mile of Nishinomiya station. The Muko-gawa is crossed by the first of the three bridges which form the distinctive feature of this portion of the line, as the tunnels do of the other. This bridge is an iron "Warren girder" bridge of twelve spans of 70 ft. each, resting on iron screw-piles of 2 ft. 9 in. diameter, having wrought-iron blades of 5 ft. diameter and 5 in. pitch. In the stretch between this river and the next—the Kansaki-gawa—there is one curve, with a radius of a mile, and six flood openings varying from 100 ft. to 180 ft. in width (not measuring the thickness of the piers), the spans being 20 ft. each. They are built of granite to flood-level and backed with brick, nearly all the culverts here being identical in construction, and varying only in size. The iron bridge which crosses the Kansaki-gawa is identical in construction with that at the Muko-gawa, but consists of seventeen spans. A short stretch, containing five more culverts (the last of which, a 60-ft. span, is bridged by small iron "Warren girders" instead of wooden ones) brings us to the other remaining iron bridge, that over the Jusho-gawa. This, though only of nine girders, is, perhaps, the most striking to the eye of the three, as the Jusho-gawa has always water in it. The screw piles on which the bridges rest are shortest at the Muko-gawa, none there being longer than 31 ft. and none more than 22 ft. in the ground. At the Jusho-gawa the longest are 40 ft., of which 30 are in the ground, while at the Kansaki-gawa they reach to the length of 64 ft. These bridges are excellent pieces of work; the eye can detect no departure from their mathematical perfection; no flood in the rivers has yet caused any perceptible vibration; and they reflect high credit on the professional skill which has placed them in position. The stations at Kobe and Osaka are rather extensive. The former, which is a terminus, covers an area of sixty-four acres on the western shore of the harbour. It will contain five and a half miles of rails, with buildings for the passenger and goods traffic, and for the work-shops, and with a pier 450 ft. long and 40 ft. broad, running into the sea, upon 124 piles. There is a depth of water, never less than 20 ft., alongside 200 ft. of the length of this pier at Kobe. The Osaka station has an extent of forty acres, and will contain five miles of rails, with all the necessary buildings. It has a branch line or tramway to the Mint, and another to the Osaka river. Upon the death of the English chief engineer, who was at first appointed by the Japanese Government to superintend the works of this railway, he was succeeded by Mr. R. Vickers Boyle, C.S.I., but the works of the section above described were executed under the direction of Mr. John England, C.E., chief assistant engineer. We are indebted to Mr. C. F. Walsh for the photographs which have supplied our illustrations.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Francis Barrow, Recorder of Rochester, has been appointed to the county court judgeship of the Leicester circuit, vacant by the death of Mr. Serjeant Miller.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, two men found guilty of stealing £2 from a railway porter living at Yeovil, by means of the "confidence trick," were sentenced, one to twelve months' hard labour, the other to seven years' penal servitude. Benjamin Watson, Robert Thompson, and Thomas Frost were convicted on the charge of stealing a watch, value £15, from Eliza Prescott, who was in a crowd watching the funeral procession of the fireman Lee. They were watched by Downs, a City detective, who saw the robbery committed, and seized Thompson with the property in his hand. Previous convictions having been proved against Watson and Thompson, the Assistant Judge sentenced the first to be kept in penal servitude for seven years, and to be under police supervision for five years; and the second to eight years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision. Michael Sullivan, who,

on being taken into custody for stealing a watch in a public-house at Paddington, was found to have in his possession another watch which had been stolen at Hendon the same evening, was sentenced, on Tuesday, to seven years' penal servitude and a subsequent term of police supervision. William Rowley, a carpenter, in Kentish Town, pleaded guilty to stealing gas from the main, and on its being shown that for years he had had a large secret supply, and only paid for a small quantity which he allowed to pass through the meter, he was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. On Wednesday Thomas Judd, twenty-two, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and to be under police supervision for seven years, for having stolen a watch at the funeral of the fireman Lee, at Abney Park Cemetery. John Moore, against whom previous convictions were proved, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and police supervision for ten years, for having stolen a clock and a dressing-case, containing jewellery to the value of over £800, from the Great Western Railway station at Paddington. In another case, in which a youth named Levi was convicted of having stolen a watch, the prisoner's friends proposed, if he were not sentenced, to send him to Australia. Mr. Serjeant Cox declined to agree to the proposal, on the ground of the strong feeling of the Australians on this subject. Sentence was deferred until the next session. Mrs. Rose Delevanti, a middle-aged woman, who was stated to occupy a comfortable position in life, but to have given way to heavy drinking, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shoplifting at a mercer's in Oxford-street.

James Cox Arthur, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., was sentenced, at the Mansion House, on Saturday, to four months' imprisonment for embezzling £82 18s., the money of his employers.

James Blunt, a carpenter, who, during the four years he has been married, has constantly ill-used his wife in a most brutal way, was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, at the instance of the Associate Institute for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, with systematically beating and kicking his wife; and also with threatening her life. The wife showed the greatest reluctance to give evidence against him. Mr. Barstow sentenced him to three months' hard labour, and to find a surety to keep the peace for a further term of three months, or to be imprisoned in default. On hearing the sentence, the prisoner, who had before exhibited the greatest indifference, pretended to cry, and implored his wife to have mercy on him.

John Smith, an attendant in Camberwell House Asylum, who was charged with kicking and thereby breaking two of the ribs of a patient under his charge, has been fined at Lambeth in a sum of £20, or imprisonment for three months.

Two cases have been heard at the Courts wherein women were charged with decoying away young children and then stripping them of their shoes and stockings. In one instance the prisoner was sent to gaol for three months.

William Leonard, a prisoner in Newgate, received twenty lashes with the "cat" yesterday week. He had robbed a young lady, with violence, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and as he had been flogged in 1870 for a similar offence, he was ordered to suffer two floggings of twenty lashes each, at an interval of a month. The prisoner behaved in a cowardly manner, howling before he was struck, and shrieking the whole time. Besides the double flogging, he has to undergo seven years of penal servitude.

For wilfully setting fire to and destroying an acre and a half of the furze on Tooting Beck Common, a painter named Charles Creigh has been sent to prison for fourteen days, in default of paying a fine of 40s. and costs.

John Kenyon, late clerk to the Swinton and Pendlebury Board of Health, was, on Monday, committed for trial on the charge of embezzling £80 which he had received on account of the board.

Horace Foot, boots at the North-Eastern Hotel, York, was committed for trial, on Monday, at the City Sessions, on a charge of having stolen a scarf pin, worth £350, the property of Lord Dupplin, from his Lordship's bed-room at the hotel.

Paul Bayart, a young Frenchman, who is accused of inciting another young man, named Arthur William Dickens, to murder his (Bayart's) father and mother, who live at Roubaix, in France, was again brought before the magistrate at Hertford yesterday week. A letter was read which Dickens had written to M. Bayart, sen., in which he demanded payment of a draught for £500, which his son had given, or otherwise Dickens threatened to have the prisoner arrested. One witness stated that the prisoner had borrowed chemistry books from him, to endeavour to discover some poison which would leave no trace. The case was adjourned until Thursday, and had not concluded when we went to press with our early edition.

The execution of Thomas Crowe for the murder of Patrick Hyland, and of Christos Baumbos, the Greek, for participating in the mutiny and murder on board the Caswell, when the captain and three officers were massacred, took place, yesterday week, at Cork. Baumbos to the last declared his innocence.—John Ebelthrift, aged thirty-seven, who was convicted, at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, of the murder of his wife, was hanged, on Tuesday morning, within Newgate gaol.

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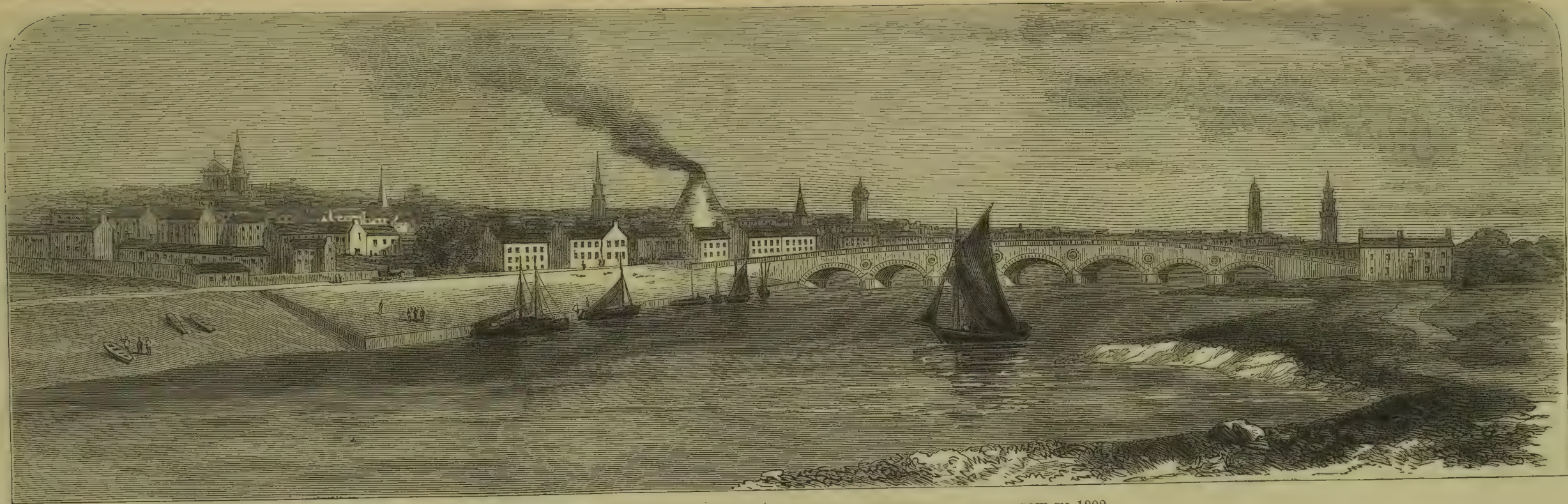


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VIEWS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

FROM DRAWINGS BY SAMUEL READ.





MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT GLASGOW: THE HARBOUR OF GLASGOW IN 1802.



THE HARBOUR OF GLASGOW IN 1876.



## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The last of the battalions who obtained permission to attend the camp of instruction at Aldershot returned to London last Saturday, having during their stay earned the praise of Major-General Shipley, commanding the brigade to which they were attached, for their attention to their duties.

The volunteer engineer camp at Upnor that had been formed during the past fortnight was broken up on Saturday afternoon, the forenoon of the last day being employed in firing charges of gun cotton and gunpowder and demolishing some of the works that had been erected. At the inspection on Friday Colonel Stokes, R.E., the commandant of the School of Military Engineering, spoke in high terms of praise of the conduct of the men while in camp, and hoped to have the pleasure of again having them under his command next year.

The metropolitan rifle ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs are closed for the farm-work, and many important competitions have had to be postponed.

The competition between the members of the London Rifle Brigade for their regimental prizes was resumed, on Wednesday week, at Rainham. The principal series set for the day was the second stage of the aggregates at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Private Wyatt, a Queen's prize winner at Wimbledon, headed the list. Private Fletcher was first in the Martini-Henry contest. The competitions set down for decision on Thursday were the rapid-firing contest at 200 yards, for prizes amounting to 17 gs., presented by Messrs. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, and a volley-firing match at 400 yards, among squads of ten men from each company, for prizes given by Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P., and O. J. Wainwright, Esq., amounting to £15 10s. The first prize in the rapid-firing contest, 12 gs., was won by Private Page, 66 points, consisting of thirteen bull-eyes and seven others. This splendid score, made as it was in two minutes, is two points more than Private Page won the prize with last year; Colour-Sergeant Fletcher was second with 60, consisting of fourteen bulls and two others; and Sergeant Kitchingman, 56, thirteen bulls and two others. In the volley-firing contest the first prize, 10 gs., was won by D (Lord Waldegrave's) company; second prize, £5, by H (Lieut. Matthey's) company; third prize, by G (Captain Rowsell's) company. The shooting was brought to a close, yesterday week, by the contest among the twenty best shots in the aggregate competitions and silver medallists for the blue ribbon of the meeting—the brigade gold medal and the prize of 20 guineas presented by the Company of Mercers. Private H. Smith, who has been shooting remarkably well throughout the meeting, made the splendid score of 98 points, completely outdistancing the other competitors, and was awarded the prize. Corporal Mardell was second with the good score of 88; and Private Wyatt, a Queen's prizeman, third, with 86. Both these gentlemen were awarded prizes by Captain Lord Waldegrave, who came in first for the prizes presented in the extra series attached to the competition. Three extra prizes were given for the two highest grand aggregate scores made in the No. 1 competition (the Cripplegate Ward Challenge Trophy series) and the two stages of the aggregates, and one to the highest score not taking any other prize in those contests. The first prize of five guineas, presented by Lord Waldegrave, was, by a strange coincidence, won by his Lordship with the full total of 201 points; Private Runtz coming in second with 200, and taking the officers' prize; and Private M'Dougall third, with 196, the prize given by the brigade.

On Saturday about seventy competitors of A (Captain Crossman's) and H (Captain Marras's) companies of the 3rd City of London competed at the Rainham ranges, last Saturday, for a long list of prizes:—A company, first prize and company badge, Private Bennett; second prize, Colour-Sergeant Clifford; third prize, Private Crostnell; H company, first prize and badge, Sergeant Morley; second prize, Private Sturges; third prize, Corporal Knight.

The annual rifle competition of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) for prizes of the value of nearly £400, including a handsome challenge cup, value £100, presented by the Duke of Bedford, and many other beautiful silver cups, gold and silver medals, &c., has been brought to a close. The contest was held at the Metropolitan Rifle Ranges, with the following results:—First series—The Duke of Bedford's Challenge Cup, value £100, to be held by the commanding officer of the corps, with a cup, value 10 gs., to be held by the winner of the Duke's cup for a year, and to become the absolute property of the member who first wins it three times. To these were added a long list of money prizes, amounting to about £50, and ranging in value from £5 to 10s. Private Young, with the magnificent score of 82, took the challenge cup and the first money prize of £5; Private Pawley the second, with 75. In the same series the Coates's Challenge Cup, value £31 10s., with money prizes added for the encouragement of drill and shooting, were competed for, Private Young again being the highest scorer and taking the cup and first money prize; Sergeant H. Paish took the second prize, and Corporal Sheppard the third. The Commanding Officers' Prizes—Monthly Battalion Challenge Cup, value £31 10s., shot for with the first series. First prize, Private Young; second prize, Private Pawley; third prize, Corporal Anderson; and fourth prize, Sergeant Urry. Second series—First prize, the Challenge Gold Medal and Badge, with a small gold medal to be retained by the winner and a sum of £4, the winner being entitled to compete for the Queen's Prize in 1877; second prize, the Silver Medal of the corps, with £2 10s. added; third prize, a Silver Medal, with £2 added. The winners were Private Darkie, Private Hill, No. 2 company; and Private Hill, 54 each. The Turner prizes—The Challenge Cup, value £31 10s., with £5 5s. added. Open to company tens. First prize, No. 6 company, 418 points; second prize, No. 1 company, 390; and third prize, No. 4 company, 387. Battalion Twenty Challenge Cup, value £31 10s.: Cup and £5, Private H. Hill, 54; second prize, Private Hill, 54. Major Richards's prizes, £10: The winners were Privates F. Millar, Heathcote, Sheppard, Darke, Ellis, Skerry, Sinclair. Officers' prizes: First prize, £5 5s., Lieutenant Mayo; second prize, Captain Bompas. The winners of the aggregate prizes for the highest scores—the Bedford Challenge Cup and Gold and Silver Medal contests—were Private Young, Private F. Miller, Private Sinclair, Sergeant Urry, Sergeant H. Paish, Private Baker, Sergeant Lindley, Private Hill, Dr. Hill, and H. Gamester.

Upwards of one hundred of the best shots of the Tower Hamlets Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson, competed, on Tuesday, at the rifle ranges at Ilford, Essex, for a long and valuable list of prizes. Besides the battalion prizes, the list included a handsome challenge cup presented by Mr. Holms, M.P., which was competed for by regimental teams from the brigade, the 9th Essex (Silvertown), and the 1st Administrative Battalion (Tower Hamlets). The Holms Challenge Cup was won by the Tower Hamlets Brigade. This makes the third year in succession the brigade has won the cup. The following are the results of the contest for the brigade prizes:—The first prize was won by Private J. Curnow, Sergeant Sage coming in second, and Colour-Sergeant Olley third. The other winners were Captain T. Smith, Private E. Tempest, Private Shaw, Colour-Sergeant Coston,

Lance-Corporal Plant, Colour-Sergeant Evans, Private Flenions, Corporal Arle, Private Lockwood, Corporal Butler, Corporal Penyer, Sergeant Hurst, Private Hamersley, Lance-Corporal Arle, Corporal Sage. Privates Hill and Adams, Sergeant Emmett, Colour-Sergeant Poole, Colour-Sergeant Voysey, Lance-Corporal Withyman, Lance-Corporal Ford, Private Soller, Private Clark, Sergeant Moore, Private Penn, Private Sage, Private Murphy, Sergeant Hendrick, Colour-Sergeant Towner, Sergeant Faulkner, Private Clapp, Sergeant Damon, Private Roberts, Bugler Gardner, Colour-Sergeant Arle, Sergeant Wood, Colour-Sergeant Watson, Colour-Sergeant Strugnell, Sergeant Hughes, Sergeant Frank, Sergeant Newton, Corporal Priest, Private Grimsdale, Private Bill, Lance-Corporal Rooney, and Private Murphy.

The annual prize meeting of the 19th Surrey was concluded on Thursday week, at the Esher range. There was a large number of members present, an extra attraction being a camp of instruction which was formed for five days on Esher-common, near the range, under the command of Major Ray. In the first battalion prize competition, the first prize (7 gs.) was won by Sergeant-Major Laverock; the second prize (£5) by Private Foster; and the third prize (also £5) by Sergeant Hathersley. A match between married and single, ten a side, for a challenge cup, resulted in a victory for the married men, who won by 33 points. In the General Battalion Competition, at Queen's ranges, the following were the prizemen:—Colour-Sergeant Sexby, Private Buckman, Private Felton, Lieutenant Richards, Captain Hadden, Colour-Sergeant Russell, Corporal Lawler, Colour-Sergeant Clegg, Sergeant Redford, Sergeant Young, Major Ray, Private Hall, Corporal Collins, Private Croucher, Sergeant Capern. In addition to the battalion prizes shot for at this meeting there were two competitions for the Regimental Challenge Cup. In the first Private Felton scored 76 points, and Sergeant-Major Laverock, 73; and in the second competition Sergeant-Major Laverock won with 85 points, Sergeant Sexby pressing him closely with 83.

The seventeenth annual prize meeting of the Brighton Corps was opened, on Thursday week, in fine weather, the firing taking place, as usual, in Sheepcote Valley, a hollow lying among the downs to the east of the race stand. There were five matches, with varying conditions, and the principal prize-winners of the day were Private Rowell, Sergeant Turner, Colour-Sergeant Livesay, Private C. Hatton, Sergeant Oakley, Private Blacklock, and Private Patching. Next day the Battalion Cup, the principal prize, was won by Sergeant Shell; Private Thrupp being second. Colour-Sergeant Balchin won the Mayor's Cup. The Volley match was carried off by A company; and the Aggregate prize was won by S.-rgeant Shell.—The annual great gun competition of the Artillery corps has been also held at the Kingston redoubts, the targets being moored 1400 yards at sea. Seven detachments (one from each battery) competed with the 40-pounder Armstrong. No. 5 detachment, under Captain Lanson, won the first prize, Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P.'s, Cup and £10 in money; the second prize of ten guineas being won by No. 6 detachment, under Captain Brandreath; and the third, of five guineas, by No. 1 detachment, under Lieutenant Boxell.—Last Saturday morning the 1st Sussex Artillery passed a satisfactory inspection on the County Cricket Ground, at Brighton, by Col. Brendon, R.A.

The annual prize-meeting of the Berkshire Volunteers was held, at the Reading range, on Monday and Tuesday last week. Sergeant Moore has won for three years in succession the County Challenge Cup, and it is expected that he will now retain possession of it. The following is the result of the various competitions:—County Challenge Cup, with £20 and the National Rifle Association Bronze Medal, Sergeant Moore, Reading; £15, Captain Brooks, Wantage; £12, Private A. Hurley, Reading A Company; Sandhurst Challenge Cup and £10, Sergeant Mason, Sandhurst; £9, Quartermaster Morland, Abingdon; £8, Corporal Jackson, Newbury; £7, Colour-Sergeant Hunton, Brackwell; £6, Private T. H. Turner, Reading A company; £5, Lance-Sergeant Warman, Faringdon; £4, Sergeant Lovegrove, Reading C company; £3, Sergeant Haggood, Faringdon; £2, Corporal Mecey, Newbury; Princess Christian's Prize, Cup, with £5 5s., was won by Captain Brooks, Wantage; Private Warwick, Reading, was second, and won £3 3s. Skirmishing Prizes: First prize of £10 10s., Private Hurley, Reading; second prize, £5 5s., Private Varney, Maidenhead.

The annual competition for prizes in connection with the Monmouthshire Association took place on the same days at the county ranges, Newport Marshes. The principal prizes were won as follows:—Association prizes, £5, Corporal Thomas Hayward, 2nd Corps; Private D. Kirk, 9th Corps; and Private W. Powell, 2nd Corps. Lady Llanover's and Association prizes:—The Llanover prize, £5, Captain O. Goss, 7th Corps; £4, Private J. Everett, 3rd Corps; and £3, Private G. Greenway, 7th Corps. The Lord Lieutenant's and Association prizes:—£5, Colour-Sergeant J. Howly, 8th Corps; £4, Private J. Greenway, 7th Corps; £3 10s., Corporal C. Davies, 9th Corps; and £3, Corporal D. Davies, 2nd Corps. Volunteer prizes:—£5, Private B. Owen, 2nd Corps; £4, Private D. Francis, 7th Corps; and £3, Sergeant James Anstice, 3rd Corps. Borough Members' Cup, Corporal Brown, 7th Corps.

A match that had been looked forward to for some time with interest was fired, last week, between teams of Lancashire men, the conditions being—three teams, thirty men each, one of fourteen years' service and upwards, one of seven years' service and under, and one between those limits respectively. The result was a victory for the old hands, who scored 2175 points, against 2124 by the juniors, and 2082 by the "middle" team.

The eighteenth all-comers' rifle contest took place at Bradford yesterday week. Some good scores were made, especially that of Private Machin, Doncaster, who took the first prize with 67 out of a possible 75. The following are the principal winners:—£8, Private Machin, Doncaster; £6, Lance-Corporal French, Doncaster; £5, Colour-Sergeant Greaves, Sheffield; £4, Private Pilling, Leeds; £3 each, Captain Wilkinson, Bradford, and Private Ward, Huddersfield; £2 each, Private Archerton, Kendal, Sergeant Lumb, Dewsbury, Private Fairbank, Leeds, Sergeant Hogg, Bradford, and Sergeant-Major Cooke, Bradford.

Lady Muncaster presided, on Tuesday evening, at the opening out of granite quarries in the Cumberland mountains, near to Muncaster Castle. Machinery for polishing the granite has been erected, which her Ladyship started working. The result was of a very satisfactory nature.

Mr. Ulvedale Corbett, formerly inspector of the Local Government Board in London and the metropolitan district, Mr. Exham, Q.C., and Mr. Lawless, Q.C., have been appointed a commission to conduct during the autumn the local inquiries recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons into local government and taxation of towns in Ireland. They will inquire into the encumbrances of the municipal bodies and facts connected with their property and revenues, and it is hoped will complete their labours in time to have legislation on the subject early next session.

## THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFFOD.

Altogether, the National Eisteddfod at Wrexham is considered to have been a great success.

Thursday week was the "chair day," Sir Watkin Wynne, M.P., being the president. The usual address of welcome was read, to which the president replied. The competitions comprised an English prologue, a Welsh translation from "As You Like It," an English or Welsh poem, pianoforte playing, solo and quartet singing, reporting a Welsh speech, a Welsh essay on "Hamlet," composition of an anthem, and choral singing. A solemn incident occurred in connection with the adjudication of the chief prize of the Eisteddfod—viz., £20, the bardic chair, and a gold medal for the best Welsh ode, "Helen Llwyddawg," not to exceed 600 lines. The ancient ceremony of chairing the successful bard could not be gone through, as it was discovered that Mr. Thomas Jones, of Llangollen, the writer of the best ode, had died since he had sent in his composition. The proceedings were in consequence of a mournful character. All the bards, retiring into an ante-room, returned with crape armlets. Over the bardic chair a pall was placed; amidst the utmost silence the bards walked around the chair, afterwards forming, as before, a semicircle. Madame Edith Wynne, accompanied on the harp by Mr. John Thomas, then sang, with much feeling and under considerable emotion, "David of the White Rock," a song composed by the successful bard whilst on his death bed. The brass band also played the "Dead March." It was stated that there were seven competitors for the chair prize. Amongst the competitions decided on Thursday were the following:—The best carved oak chair prize, £10, Mr. John Morris, Llangollen; best translation of Shakspeare's play "As You Like It," prize £10, the Rev. Dr. Jones Mostyn; best poem, subject "Death of Saul," Mr. Manning, Swansea (first), £5 and a gold medal; and Mr. Watkin Wynne, Carmarthen College (second), £2 10s. and a silver medal. The pianoforte competition for boys—Best, J. R. Worrall, Birkenhead. Solo singing, "O, rest in the Lord" (Elijah)—Best, Mrs. Hellerman, Merthyr. The prize of £10 10s. and a gold medal for the best translation of Shakspeare's Hamlet was awarded to the Rev. J. A. Morris, Aberystwith; best Harvest Home anthem, prize £8 and a silver medal, Mr. Emyln Evans, Swansea. The evening concert was a decided success, the artists who took part being Madame Patey, Madame Wynne, Mrs. Kate Wynne Matheson, Mrs. Miriam Williams, Mr. John Thomas, Mr. Brinley Richards, and others.

Yesterday week, the fourth and last day of the Eisteddfod was ushered in with fine weather after a somewhat stormy night. At the Gorsedd Estyn presided, the address being delivered by Dr. Evans, Llanerchymedd. A procession was then formed to the pavilion. The president of the meeting was the Hon. G. T. Kenyon, to whom an address was presented, in which an allusion was made to the special appropriateness of the chair being occupied by one who had distinguished himself in the literary world by writing such an admirable biography of his illustrious ancestor, Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. The Eisteddfod choir sang "The Rising of the Lark," and then the competitions began. The first awards made were:—Best English poem on any distinctly Welsh subject, Mr. Manning, Swansea; playing on the Welsh harp, Owen Jones, a blind boy; for singing the quartet, "Norah, the Pride of Kildare," by members of the same family, a competition which was of very considerable interest, the first prize was awarded to David Tudor and two brothers and a sister, Pontdolgoch, Montgomeryshire; and the second to Seth Roberts and children, of Brymbo. Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., next delivered his adjudication on an essay on "The Benefits—Politically, Socially, and Commercially—to be Derived from Improved International Communication, more particularly to Communication between England and France," the prize being given by Mr. Low, the original projector of the tunnel. The honourable member for Beaumaris then said it gave him great pleasure to find that the usefulness of the Eisteddfod was being extended by the introduction of subjects of more than local interest, such as the one under notice. Such progress should do much to disarm English criticism. He awarded the prize, out of four essays, to Mr. John Brittain, High-street, Holywell. Captain Pennant subsequently delivered an address, in which he echoed the sentiments of Mr. Morgan Lloyd as to extension of the Eisteddfod programme so as to include a greater variety of high-class and important topics. There was no sculpture sent in worthy of the prize; and the "Prydded Cawr" also failed to bring forth any competition worthy of the prize. The prize for the best complimentary English epigram upon the Welshwoman's hat was given to Mrs. J. R. Hughes, Denbigh. In the piano competition for girls, Miss Cox, Worthenbury, took the first prize; for the best Welsh essay on "Sanitation" the prize was awarded to Mr. Evan Thomas, schoolmaster, Dolwyddelon; and that for the bass solo to P. B. Mitchell, Carmarthen. The Rev. J. T. Morgan (Thalamus) gained the prize for the best satirical poem. Following came one of the finest choral competitions of the Eisteddfod, choirs of male voices singing "Yr uchel dyran" and "Sailors' Chorus." The prize was divided between the Liverpool Vocalist Union and the Orpheus Glee Club, Carnarvon. Sir Julius Benedict said there was correctness of intonation, fire in execution, and variety of expression which quite surprised him. Madame Patey had kindly offered a prize of three guineas for the best contralto singing of "I cannot get." The competition now took place, the prize being awarded to Miss Sauvage, Rhos. The final competition was a choral competition for £100, divided between three choirs. Only two entered, those of Rhos and Broughton. The first prize was awarded to the Rhos choir, the other choir taking the second. During the day the Eisteddfod choir sang a chorus, and a duet was very ably rendered by Miss Marian Williams and Miss Martha Harris. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the president, proposed by Mr. Whalley, M.P. A concert in the evening, the most brilliant of the series, presided over by Dr. Williams, brought the Eisteddfod proceedings to a close. The vocalists were Madame Patey, Madame Wynne, Miss Marian Williams, Miss Maggie Jones Williams, and Mrs. Kate Wynne Matheson, Miss M. J. Williams, and Miss Llewellyn Bagnall; Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. T. J. Hughes, Mr. James Sauvage, Mynyddog, and Mr. C. A. Stevenson. Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. John Thomas played a duet on the pianoforte and harp, and Mr. Brinley Richards played a pianoforte solo. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character, and were brought to a close by the Eisteddfod singing the National Anthem.

Next year's meeting will be at Carnarvon.

The Duchess of Marlborough, in accordance with her Grace's annual custom, entertained at Blenheim Palace, yesterday week, about 1200 school children of the town of Woodstock and of the various rural parishes within the borough, as well as the children from the Union Workhouse. There were present the clergymen of the several parishes, the school teachers, and a number of neighbouring ladies and gentlemen. After a lengthened repast, the children were amused with games, swings, poles, and races, and toys and confectionery were scattered by fair hands as prizes for the more active.



## THE WAR IN SERBIA.

It was mentioned in our last that, during five days of last week, an extremely important engagement was being fought at Peschitza, which is about five miles south-west of Alexinatz. The fighting was in consequence of a movement commenced by the Turks on the 18th ult., when Abdul Kerim Pasha, having withdrawn most of his forces from the country between Knjejevatz and Saitschar, led them to Nish. Thence he proceeded to march in a north-westerly direction, and on the 19th there was an outpost affair between some of his troops and the advance guards of the Serbian garrison of Supovatz. This is one of those fortified places to which we have called attention, as with Kruchovatz, Deligrad, and Alexinatz, forming an irregular triangle of strongholds, Deligrad being the apex. As a fortified post, however, Supovatz was not very strong. It was an outwork of the Alexinatz position. The Turks, advancing by the left bank of the Morava, marched directly on Supovatz. They were 25,000 strong, and, there being only six battalions of Serbian troops to resist them, the latter retired on Alexinatz, and Abdul Kerim Pasha occupied Supovatz. Next day, the 20th ult., he attacked the whole of the Serbian line from Alexinatz to Banja, but was so far repelled that he did not succeed in getting beyond Peschitza. The battle was renewed day after day. The struggle was for the Alexinatz position, on which, since the retreat from Saitschar, Tchernayeff had staked everything. If the Turks succeeded in carrying it they would have only one other obstacle to overcome, Deligrad, supposing there to be much of a garrison and a camp in that place. Tchernayeff had under him an army of 79,000 men; and it is said that, for his attack on the Alexinatz position, Abdul Kerim Pasha's forces had been increased to 40,000 men. If he could take Alexinatz and Deligrad he would avoid all the passes, and have open before him a broad high road and the Morava Valley all the way to Belgrade.

On Saturday last the Turkish army marched down the left bank of the Morava, driving in the Serbian foreposts at Supovatz, and pressing on in full view of the Alexinatz defensive lines. The cannonade was very heavy; and its smoke, and that of the villages burnt by the Turks, filled the whole valley with a lurid cloud. The brunt of the Serbian defence fell upon the Alexinatz brigade of militia, supported by a reinforcement of artillery and infantry from Deligrad. The fighting was long and obstinate, for the Turks were in great strength. The battle lasted for hours about the village of Tessica, which was smothered in the smoke of the combat, but the Serbian infantry withstood all assaults valiantly, and the artillery displayed remarkable skill and valour. About four o'clock the Turkish retreat commenced, the Servians having assumed the offensive. The Turks were driven back across the frontier with heavy loss.

The following is a topographical account of these positions:—The great strongholds of the Servians are at Alexinatz and at Supovatz, at the extreme point of the frontier, a little to the north-west of Nish; at Kragujevatz, north-west of Kupria, and nearly in the centre of Serbia; and at Deligrad. The last-named position is what may be termed the support of the others. There can be no doubt that the defence is well organised. The first position, at Alexinatz, has a splendid fortification which it owes to nature, and, in addition, it is now strongly fortified by art. High mountains rising above the town here look over the Morava Valley, which lies between them and the mountains on the Turkish frontier. The first line of the Serbian defence here consists of a very formidable intrenched camp on the bluffs before Alexinatz, effectually dominating the passage. This important work comprises nineteen redoubts fully armed, with twenty-four and twelve pounders and numerous batteries of field artillery, and is garrisoned by troops of the militia of the first class. It might be turned possibly by the road from Knjejevatz; but, if resolutely and skilfully held, it could not be forced by any appliances in the power of the Turks to bring against it. The Deligrad works, in the next place, should go far to block the Morava Valley. They constitute, however, only the second line of defence. The Morava Valley at Deligrad is about four miles wide. The river runs close to the hills on its left bank. The right of the valley is flanked by abrupt woods, and there is a range of mountains 4000 feet high. The main road runs along the valley near the river. The road from Knjejevatz and the Bulgarian frontier rises out of the valley on a broad but broken table-land, depressed on both flanks. Athwart the brow of this plateau the intrenched position of Deligrad has been constructed within the past year. It consists of six strong earthwork redoubts for heavy artillery, the intervals being protected by continuous intrenchments for infantry, studded with battery emplacements for field guns. The whole épaulement is faced by ditches and *chevaux de frise*. The redoubts are substantially constructed with glacis, moat, counterscarp lined with spikes, and a lofty solid rampart. Inside are casemates and magazines, and each redoubt is constructed for ten guns with complete armament. These works were planned by Zach, and are admirably executed. They command the Morava Valley for a long distance, the road from Alexinatz and a mountain road coming from Saitschar running into the Alexinatz road, where it makes a turn at about half a mile beyond. The works are in the shape of trenches, *chevaux de frise*, and palisades; and trees to serve as barricades have been cut down and heaped in convenient piles.

Alexinatz is situated on the frontier between Serbia and the Turkish province of Bulgaria. Five miles south-east of this place, in the high wooden fence which Prince Milan caused to be erected round the whole of Serbia, is a gate, and a few steps beyond is the Turkish frontier. The plain of Nish is fertile, watered by the Nishava and the Toplitza, which both fall into the Morava near the frontier; but it is thinly inhabited, and contains more Arnaut and Circassian than Bulgarian settlements. The view of Nish corresponds little with the idea of its military and political importance. The fortifications, partly erected by the Austrians during their occupation in 1737, are by no means imposing, though sufficient to bar the way against a Serbian army attempting to invade Bulgaria. The citadel lies on the right bank of the Nishava, somewhat higher than the town on the left, and is connected with the latter by a handsome bridge. A wall, with six bastions connected by curtains, surrounds the citadel, which is also provided with moats and ravelins. The five gates have their architectural pretensions; before the Stamboul gate is a *tête de pont* on the Nishava. The town is defended by high walls, strong palisades, deep moats easily filled with water, and several marshes, as well as advanced redoubts, each with three cannon. Above 120 heavy guns were left behind by the Austrians, and to these have lately been added fifty to sixty Krupp cannon of the heaviest calibre. Fifteen hundred years ago Nish (Nissa, Naissus) looked much more beautiful. Here the Emperor Constantine the Great, who adorned the town with magnificent buildings, was born. On the plain of Nish the Emperor Claudius II., in the year 268, defeated the Goths, 50,000 of whom were killed. Attila destroyed Naissus, but Justinian built it up again, and called it Naissopolis. In this city Julian the Apostate received the news of the death of his adversary, the rival Emperor, Theodosius

repeatedly marched through the town, which at that time still showed traces of former splendour. In 1375 the Sultan Amurad conquered Nish and compelled the Servians and Bulgarians to pay him tribute till the catastrophe on the Kossovo Polje, in 1389, put an end to their freedom. Within the present century a shocking tragedy occurred in the neighbourhood of Nish. In the year 1809 the Serbian "Knjejes" (prince or captain of a district), Stephan Singelich, putting himself at the head of a Serbian army, penetrated to within the neighbourhood of the fortress, and intrenched himself on the Vojnik, a hill about 200 ft. high. The Turks attacked him with a superior force, and, perceiving that all was lost, he applied a match to some gunpowder and blew up himself, his men, and his assailants. The Turks erected a horrible trophy in honour of the victory—the "Kele-Kalessi" (Tower of Skulls), a building on the road to Constantinople, in the front wall of which 2000 Serbian heads were built up. The Kele-Kalessi has now fallen into ruins, and contains only a few skulls. Mahmoud Pasha was deterred from taking down the building only by the threatening attitude assumed by the populace; but the remaining walls will soon fall in.

Leaving Alexinatz, and following the frontier line round to the east, if we examine the map, we come upon two places which are to be noticed as being two out of the four vulnerable points on the eastern frontier—viz., Gramada and Pandirolo. They are both situated on branches of the river Timok; and if we follow these two branches to their confluence we shall come to a place called Gurgusovatz or Knjejevatz. Here also is the junction of two roads; the one from Nish, the other from Deligrad by Banja, and leading to Saitschar. Hence Gurgusovatz was a place of considerable military importance, and it also commanded the town of Saitschar. Gramada and Pandirolo were the gateways into the country for the Turkish invasion. On the 30th of July, with a force forming the advanced guard of Ahmed Eyoab's corps, Hafiz Pasha attacked Gramada, a comparatively low ridge, about a thousand feet above the sea. The attack was successful, and the Servians retired over the mountains to Derbend, a small village about sixteen miles from Nish. On the same day Suleiman Pasha advanced up the other valley on Pandirolo. This place, like the other, seems to have been but partially defended, and the eight battalions and twelve guns retired fighting through Ponor. As soon as the Turks were in possession of the village Derbend became untenable from its liability to be taken in reverse, and, the Servians retiring, the two Turkish forces joined hands at Ponor. Apparently, this was a very successful operation. Hafiz and Suleiman mutually congratulated each other on the fortune which had placed them on a good road within twelve or thirteen miles of Gurgusovatz. The next day they seem to have rested or waited for reinforcements, and on Aug. 1 resumed the attack, but were resisted by the Servians under Colonel Horvatovich. The fighting hereabouts, in the neighbourhood of Gurgusovatz or Knjejevatz, was renewed on the 3rd and 4th. The Turks, having taken up a good position, opened a heavy cannonade, to which the Servians responded, and there was a sharp infantry fight in a wood on the side of the town, and also on the hill overlooking it. There was great slaughter on both sides. The Turks behaved splendidly, and the Servians also fought well. "The battle," says a correspondent, "presented a magnificent spectacle to the eye. We beheld, even as a panorama, the town, with its white houses and church with gilt steeple, puffs of smoke darting out in all directions, artillery moving into position, long lines of infantry advancing and retreating, and the dark uniforms of the killed and wounded lying on the green grass." Our Special Artist with the Turkish army, Count Carriero, has furnished a panoramic sketch of the entire battle-field, with the town of Gurgusovatz, which shows the positions of the Turkish and Serbian forces. The result of the conflict there, on the 5th ult., was that the Turks obtained possession of Gurgusovatz; and on the next day Saitschar, which is forty miles lower down the Timok valley, was abandoned by Colonel Leschjanin, the Serbian commander there. This town, as well as Gurgusovatz, was sacked by the Turkish army, who destroyed all they could not plunder. The inhabitants had fled across the country in great distress. We learn now that Gurgusovatz has been evacuated by the Turks, and the Serbian troops again hold it. The same has happened with Tressibaba, a small place to the south-west of Gurgusovatz and a little nearer to the Banja Pass. The importance attached by the Turkish commanders to the position of Saitschar is shown by the fact that Osman Pasha remains there with a garrison sufficient to hold it. Had the Turkish war council considered that Saitschar might with comparative safety be evacuated, like Gurgusovatz and Tressibaba, they would have marched out every man and sent them all to sustain the operation in which Abdul Kerim Pasha is now engaged.

As the Turks advance into Serbia the inhabitants retreat upon the interior towns. The *Times*' correspondent at the Serbian head-quarters describes what he saw as he travelled from Paratjin to Saitschar. He says:—

"The route from Paratjin is over a series of chains of mountains, and much of it can be done only on foot or on a small two-wheeled car. What scenery! lofty mountains, ravines so precipitous and tortuous as to be almost impassable; dense woods, lovely valleys, magnificent trees in full foliage, and ever-changing vistas all along the route. This region has great beauty; but war has blighted all. Such an exodus! never since the flight of the Israelites has the like of it been witnessed. I cannot command words which will enable your readers to realise it. There is a village on the road called Lukovo. It is about one third of the way from Warathin. From the time I reached Lukovo till I got here the encampments and processions of the refugees were endless. Men, women, and children, newly-born infants, matrons in the last stage of pregnancy, grandmothers and venerable old women, mothers with babes at their breasts, young maidens, stalwart youths, lisping little boys and girls holding on by their mothers' petticoats, oxen, sheep, goats, poultry, humble household furniture, small but wiry little horses, dogs, cats, domestic fowls—all bivouached in the valleys or on the mountain slopes, or moving along the high road in search of a place of refuge. I believe that, could all Europe have seen it as I did yesterday, all Europe would rise in indignation. Thousands of Christians, the inhabitants of the villages along this frontier of Serbia, were flying for their lives, and for the honour of their wives and daughters, from the cruel and remorseless Turk. The bare possibility of success on the side of the enemy has caused the exodus I have endeavoured to describe, and the like of which I pray Heaven I may never see again.

"The wounded of last week are being brought into this village, and carted through it in great numbers. Throughout last night and the early hours of this morning springless bullock-waggons, with their loads of wounded, were pulled through the mud sloughs and over the desperate pavements of Paratjin. I believe that no fewer than thirty-eight of them passed the inn in which I am writing. Over 300 wounded have entered this village since ten o'clock last night. From Saitschar they must have taken at least three days to reach here; but they had to be carried, perhaps, more than a day's journey from over the frontier to Saitschar. It is sad to say,

almost all of them have gone on from here to Jagodina, another day's journey, there being neither hospital accommodation nor surgeons to attend them. Numbers are lying on the floor of a café and sitting on chairs outside it, with rifle-balls still in their bodies and limbs, no attempt having been as yet made to treat them. I am afraid that the number of serviceable lives which will be lost in this war from the want of medical aid will be something fearful to contemplate hereafter. The little hospitals, or rather ambulances, here are doing good service. I visited the principal of them to-day—two small rooms in an inn—and there were cases of breast, leg, and arm wounds, some of which were of a very aggravated character. The beds had to be too close together. Windows over the beds were thrown open, and each patient was supplied with a branch of leaves to serve as a fan and for beating off the veritable plague of this place—flies, which allow one no peace. On a rude wooden tray, suspended from a man's shoulders, were bandages and probes, salves, and sticking plasters. Two young women, one of whom I saw acting as maid of all work in a roadside inn miles away from here only a few days ago, were acting as nurses, and a small boy, seated at a rough-looking table, was copying names and entering particulars as to patients. I saw what must have been very painful—probing and removal of skin performed without chloroform or other anæsthetic. It would be incorrect to say that the poor fellows who endured this treatment did not wince under it; they would not have been flesh and blood if they had not. But I can with the utmost truth affirm that though I have been in many hospitals at home and abroad, never did I witness such manly fortitude as in this small infirmary of Paratjin. Not an exclamation of any kind, not the faintest murmur of impatience was uttered by any sufferer. Now and then, as the hand of the surgeon moved the instrument, there was a distortion of the features, or a tear of agony rolled down the cheek, but that was all. The poor wounded who remained outside, the sufferers who had not been attended to, uttered no complaint. It pains me to say that I have no doubt they are there yet with the rifle balls still in their bodies."

The Princess Graiovska has established hospitals for 1000 men each at Paratjin and Ivanovitz, besides several smaller ones at Topchidere, near Belgrade. These are established at the expense of the Russian National Aid Society. Our Special Artist with the Servians, Mr. Chantrey Corbould, has made a sketch of women carrying the wounded soldiers into the hospital at Ivanovitz, and one also of the interior of the Usiceza hospital; both those places are situated in the western part of Serbia. Count Carriero, on the other side, furnishes sketches of the march of the Turkish troops from Sofia to Nish, fording one of the Bulgarian rivers; the fortress gates of Nish, and intrenched camp there; the frontier village of Gramada; the battle-field of Knjejevatz, or Gurgusovatz; Achmed Pasha, with his staff, reconnoitring the Serbian positions; and Hafiz Pasha leading the first infantry brigade to attack the Servians posted in a wood. It is to be remarked that the Turks had a great superiority of numbers upon that occasion. The forces are less unequal in the conflicts of this week and last week round the fortress of Alexinatz, the result of which yet seems very doubtful, and which may presently afford some opportunity for a mediation of the European Powers.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The following are the special questions for discussion at the forthcoming Liverpool Congress, which will begin on Oct. 11, the day originally fixed:—

International Law Section.—What are the limitations within which extradition should be recognised as an international duty?

Municipal Law Section.—1. Are any and what modifications necessary in the present law of bankruptcy? 2. What has been the effect of the Judicature Acts on the interests of the commercial classes and suitors generally, and what amendments are needed? 3. What alterations are required in the present state of the law affecting maritime contracts?

Repression of Crime Section.—1. In what respects can the present system of police supervision be improved and extended? 2. What legislation is necessary for the repression of crimes of violence.

Education Department.—1. How can the due connection of Secondary (Grammar) Schools be most effectively maintained with the elementary schools and with the Universities, by means of exhibitions, scholarships, or otherwise? 2. What methods are best adapted to secure the efficient training of teachers of all grades, especially in the art of teaching? 3. How can professional and technical instruction be best incorporated with a sound system of general education?

Health Department.—What is the best mode of making provision for the supply and storage of water—(a) in large towns, such as Liverpool and Manchester; (b) in groups of urban communities of lesser size, such as exist in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire? 2. What further legal enactments, if any, are required with a view to arrest the spread of infectious fevers? and how far national and municipal registration is desirable as a means thereto? and, if so, what should be the nature of such registration? 3. What amendments are required in the legislation necessary to prevent the evils arising from noxious vapours and smoke?

Economy and Trade Department.—1. Looking to the results of free trade legislation, should protective duties be further or entirely abolished? 2. What are the causes and effects of the depreciation of the price of silver, and what are the best means of counterbalancing the evil? 3. What are the best means of improving the social condition of seamen and enforcing discipline at sea?

Art Department.—1. What are the best methods of securing the improvement of street architecture, especially as regards its connection with public buildings? 2. How best can the encouragement of mural decorations, especially frescoes, be secured? 3. What is the influence of academies upon the art of a nation? 4. What is the influence upon society of decorative art and art-workmanship in all household details?

A Board of Trade inquiry was held at Pwllheli, last Saturday, into the foundering, in St. George's Bay, of the schooner Triton, of Maryport. The Court strongly censured the master, who was also managing owner, for having sailed with too small a crew, and ordered him to pay the costs.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., opened the proceedings in connection with a visit of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society to Stonehenge by an appropriate address. The proceedings wound up with a dinner.—The first annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society concluded at Gloucester yesterday week. During the meeting excursions were made to Deerhurst, where is the oldest church in the county; to Tewkesbury Abbey (now undergoing restoration); to the battle-field of Tewkesbury, where the Rev. W. S. Symonds acted as guide; and to Berkeley Castle. There was a temporary museum of Roman and other antiquities; and among the manuscripts on view were a number from the archives of the city of Gloucester, on which Mr. K. H. Fryer read a paper.





THE WAR: BATTLE OF KNIEJESEVACZ: THE FIRST BRIGADE OF INFANTRY, UNDER HAFIZ PASHA, ATTACKING THE SERVIAN IN A WOOD.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE TURKISH SIDE.



THE WAR: FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE TURKISH SIDE.



FROM SOFIA TO NISH: TROOPS PASSING THE SOULON DERVENT.



ACHMET PASHA AND STAFF RECONNOITRING GURGUSOVACZ.



## NEW BOOKS.

Superiority in all respects may be said to distinguish the two volumes entitled *The Crimea and Transcaucasia*, by Commander J. Buchan Telfer, R.N., F.R.G.S. (Henry S. King and Co.), for the volumes are of superior dimensions, the paper and print are of a superior kind, the binding is of superior appearance, and the contents are of a superior order, as regards both matter and manner—the interest and the style of the narrative. Superior, also, are the two maps; and superior, to a very high degree, are the numerous illustrations, of which, whether they be based upon original sketches taken by the author, or be traceable to other sources, it is impossible to obtain a fair idea from any process other than ocular inspection. Superior, again, are the very useful and instructive appendices, and that helpful and even ornamental index which gives a desirable appearance as well as reality of finish to a particular class of works. Superior, moreover, seems to be the mental and moral constitution, to say nothing of the culture and experience, of the author himself; and superior must have been the opportunities he enjoyed of deriving assistance from the lady to whom he dedicates his book, a lady who, as his wife, necessarily bears his own name, but whose maiden name, believed to be Mouravieff, tells of a nationality which must have rendered her co-operation invaluable to him in the compilation, as he modestly calls it, of a record wherein a familiarity with all that is Russian could not fail to be of incalculable advantage, if it were not absolutely indispensable. The book owes its existence to “a three years’ residence in the South of Russia,” which “afforded the author the opportunity of visiting the Crimea and Transcaucasia upon two occasions,” and on both he appears to have been accompanied by the lady whom he found so powerful an auxiliary. In his record he has amalgamated the results of the two visits; he has regarded the two trips as one tour, extending over a period of ninety-two days, and he has divided the whole narrative into forty-eight chapters, each containing one or more days’ observations, according to the importance of what is narrated or to the space required for adequate narration. Odessa, familiar by name to all Englishmen, is the point from which he started and to which he returned; and he reminds his readers that that interesting and historical spot “may now be reached from London, via Cracow and Lemberg, in four days and a half.” He saw men and cities, people and places, and in his descriptions of them he, anxious before all things to maintain fidelity, has relied for the most part upon his own personal inspection. In the few instances in which he has trusted to the accounts of others he was careful to convince himself that they not only had been eye-witnesses of what they related but were also persons upon whose statements he would be justified in placing implicit reliance. His main purpose, as he declares, is to excite additional interest in the localities he visited. To this end he has drawn upon history and archaeology, briefly but effectively; and, what is even more to the point, he has demonstrated or attempted “to demonstrate the feasibility of travelling with safety and tolerable comfort” in regions not yet so well and so generally known as they deserve to be. Those regions, he asserts, are “second to none in their fascination, in their antiquarian and ethnological attractions;” and in them “the botanist, the geologist, artist, mountaineer, and sportsman will find scope and every incentive in the pursuit of their avocations and pleasure.” For the information of those who may be induced by his words to enter upon the path he indicates he has mentioned discouraging as well as encouraging facts, and he has offered some very acceptable hints. It will be discouraging to those who are steadfast in the belief that plain English is good enough for anybody, in any part of the world, to learn that “knowledge, however slight, of Turkish, Greek, French, or German is a matter of necessity in the Crimea and Transcaucasia;” but it will be equally encouraging both to them and to others to find that “the cost of travelling scarcely exceeds two thirds of the expenses incurred on the Continent of Europe.” A tale of difficulty as regards ablutions is told in the simple recommendation that “luggage should be restricted in quantity, but include an oval bath in lieu of a portmanteau, fitted with a strong lock and stout straps.” As regards dress, it is opportunely remarked that the most suitable “in countries where journeys are performed in carts, on horseback, and on foot, streams having frequently to be forded, is certainly a short jacket and knickerbockers, with top-boots or gaiters, it being advisable to include a black coat in which to make calls on Russian officials, who are most particular in the etiquette of dress; and some kind of uniform cap, if worn out of towns, will ensure almost as much respect and attention as the exhibition of a document that bears the stamp of the black double-headed eagle.” The mountaineer, or he who meditates a tour among the mountains, is admonished that “a tent, cushions, saddles, and revolvers are indispensable articles; and a sketch-book, barometer, thermometer, compass, glasses, and such simple medicaments as quinine, seidlitz-powders, chlorodyne, sticking-plaster, lint, &c., are, under any circumstances, most desirable possessions.” It is added that “a few clasp-knives, scissors, and one or two pocket-revolvers will prove a good investment, because the natives, who disdain to take money, will unhesitatingly accept such trifles in acknowledgment of the services they render,” though the policy of putting murderous weapons into people’s hands may be open to certain objections. If anybody should inquire at what time of the year it is best to start “on a tour in the Crimea and Transcaucasia,” the answer would be “April and at the end of August;” for, though “the latter month and September” are unsuitable for a ramble “in the lowlands of Transcaucasia,” they are “a most enjoyable season in the mountains.” It is fortunate that, although “guides are not easily secured,” yet “Englishmen will meet with every attention and assistance, whether at the hands of Russians, whose hospitality knows no bounds, or of the natives in both territories, also particularly well-disposed towards the English.” The author’s journey, of course, took him to places as familiar in our mouths as household words, ever since the Crimean War, but it also led him to other places unknown even by name to Englishmen, as he pursued his travels in the Kouban, in Gouria, Georgia, Armenia, Ossety, Imeritia, Swannet, and Mingrelia, and in the Tauric range. An air of novelty therefore pervades his work, which, instructive as it is, is enlivened also by copious anecdote. It should be mentioned that great care has been taken with the intimated pronunciation of foreign words, so that a word so well known and so universally mispronounced among us as Sevastopol is correctly marked with the accent upon the penultima and not the antepenultima; and the book must not be dismissed without having attention once more drawn to its eighty or more excellent and striking illustrations. Among the very useful appendices is one relating to the wines of Transcaucasia; but whether tables so liable to variation as those professing to give the times of arrival and departure in the case of certain steamers and of a certain railway are likely to be of much service is open to doubt.

A more than semi-official character, adding external dignity to intrinsic worth and excellence, raises high above the level of ordinary works the two large volumes entitled *Eastern Persia*, published by authority of the Government of India

(Macmillan and Co.). The volumes contain “an account of the journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-1-2;” and each volume, with its own map or maps, its own beautiful illustrations, and its own almost indispensably necessary index, may be considered to be complete in itself. The first volume deals with the geography of the district visited, and consists of narratives furnished by Majors St. John, Lovett, and Euan Smith, preceded by a most interesting introduction from the pen of Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, a name well and honourably known in the field of useful and instructive literature. The second is devoted to the zoology and geology of the aforesaid districts, which subjects are very fully, if not exhaustively, handled by Mr. W. T. Blandford, and illustrated by means of coloured and uncoloured engravings so numerous and so beautiful as to cause both astonishment and admiration. When it is mentioned that each volume consists of about 500 large pages, some idea may be formed of the vast amount of information afforded, and nobody can be at a loss to know where to turn for trustworthy enlightenment as to the geographical, zoological, and geological aspects of Eastern Persia, though the collection of facts may fall considerably short of perfection. It can hardly be necessary to remark, by way of caution, that amusement was not the object for which the joint labourers worked at their stupendous task, and that those who read for entertainment alone will run a risk of grievous disappointment. At the same time there is a sufficient leaven of anecdote and legend to lighten the mass of scientific observations. For instance, the reader will be introduced to the spot marked out by tradition as that “on which the prophet Jonah was cast by the whale, and where he lay for many days concealed under a pumpkin plant,” and to “a most remarkable cypress tree,” which, at a distance, presents “the exact appearance of a Persian, hat and all, in a standing position, previous to making his prostrations at evening prayer.” The tree is said to be visible as far off as fifteen miles from a certain place, and to bear an unmistakable resemblance to a human figure. Who murdered Dr. Forbes is asserted to be satisfactorily (if the word be allowable under the circumstances) established, and the version given by Ferrier is challenged on the most reasonable grounds. Almost as affecting as Hood’s “Song of the Shirt” is the “Story of the Shawl,” wherein it is shown by what over-work, under-paid and unhealthy, the shawls of Karman, which are boasted superior to those of Kashmir, are produced by emaciated men and boys during a daily spell of fourteen hours’ sheer toil. The frontispiece of the first volume is supposed to represent a “breakfast with the Amir of Kain;” but the representation is a little deceptive. It would lead one to suppose that the breakfast consisted principally of tobacco-smoke, inhaled in an uncomfortable position out of an uncomfortable utensil, whereas “there were fifty-seven different sorts of eatables, to be washed down by twenty-seven various *sharbats* and sauces, and there were several lambs roasted whole,” insomuch that the breakfasters could make “but little impression on the vast mass of victual,” upon which, to get rid of it, they were obliged to let loose a host of Persian servants, of whom any given one, if hale-bodied, can be warranted to consume an incredible quantity. There is reason to believe, therefore, that the picture would have been more correctly subscribed “pipes and coffee with the Amir of Kain,” for that refreshment succeeded the prodigious breakfast. In the line of adventure there is a rather thrilling account, at the commencement of the second volume, of what befel Major Oliver St. John and his Arab steved in consequence of encountering a lioness on a certain fine evening of March, 1867, when, as fate would have it, the gallant officer, in discordance with his usual habit of carrying a gun and looking out for squalls and lions, had no arms upon him save “a Colt’s revolver of the smallest size,” about as useful, at such a crisis, as a pea-shooter. The incident is related at some length; but it will suffice here to state that the affair concluded without inflicting upon the gallant officer any more serious damage than a rent in his “strong cord breeches, and a slight scratch in the thigh,” though the poor horse did not escape so easily. That unfortunate or, in the sequel, fortunate beast, was lost sight of for a while, with the lioness clinging to his rear, and when he came again within view was rid, it does not appear how, of his enemy. Nevertheless, though “his quarters and flanks were scored in every direction with claw marks, only one wound had penetrated the flesh, and this to a depth of two inches, making as clean an incision as if cut with a razor.” The gash was sewn up, and “in a week the horse was as well as ever though,” as it is easy to believe, “he bore the scars of his adventure for the rest of his life.” No book, even if it were devoted to sport rather than science, could be expected to literally overflow with adventures such as the foregoing incident of the man, the horse, and the lioness; and a single occurrence of the kind, in a scientific work, should be enough to conciliate the goodwill of readers who are accustomed to look askance at literature of instructive tendencies.

There is something delightful in the refreshing smell of the open sea and in the invigorating air of adventurous activity which seem to hang about such books as *The Cruise of the Widgeon*, by Charles E. Robinson, B.A. (Chapman and Hall). Nor is the detail, characteristic of such publications, tedious. On the contrary, the details are exactly what readers desire; for, though the results attained by the hero of the narrative may be of no account whatever, yet there is generally something quite out of the ordinary in the means whereby they were attained, and for that reason a full, true, and particular history of the whole enterprise is of the greatest interest and service to those who, being of an imitative disposition, intend to go and do likewise, or who, being imbued with the spirit of opposition, are steadfastly purposed to go and do quite otherwise. And how can they be sure that they are doing something exactly the same or totally different, unless they have a minute description to guide them? Now, in the present case, a young gentleman, being at the University of Cambridge and, no doubt and very naturally, finding a course of study extremely irksome, bethinks himself of a younger brother, residing, presumably with a tutor, at Brunsbüttel, in Holstein, and spends a great portion of his valuable time in reflecting by what unusual method of travelling he may, as soon as the long vacation commences, set forth to pay the expatriated youth a visit. The Cantab is the happy possessor of a yawl called the *Widgeon*, and in that tight little vessel, of ten tons, he will make a morning call upon his “little” brother. Hence the lively and entertaining account of “700 miles in a ten-ton yawl,” with just that liberal amount of detail which will especially recommend the narrative to the two classes of readers already mentioned. The author, who appears to be, not perhaps a pundit, but the possessor of many linguistic and artistic accomplishments, together with a large and cheering flow of animal spirits, has himself illustrated his little work in a highly creditable manner—that is to say, he supplied the drawings on wood from which the four effective illustrations were taken. It may be superfluous, but it is not irrelevant, to state that the narrative is eked out with all manner of anecdotes and stories not strictly connected with the matter in hand. But such digressions have the advantage of giving variety to what might otherwise grow monotonous.

The lamented death of Commodore James Goodenough, R.N., by an act of mistaken hostility among the South Sea Islanders, very similar to that which cost the life of Bishop Patteson, took place nearly a twelvemonth ago. His widow has prepared a suitable biographical memorial, which completes the sketch of his character and professional career already furnished by Mr. Clements Markham, and which comprises some private letters, with his journal of the last two or three years. This *Memoir and Journal*, published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., will be read with interest by those who know what a noble fellow he was, or who recollect the testimony borne to his virtues by Dean Stanley, in the sermon at Westminster Abbey. It was not, indeed, his fortune to have won any renown of the popular sort by adventurous and victorious achievements as a leader in naval warfare. His services in the fighting way seem to have been limited to a lieutenant’s share in the actions of our Baltic squadron during the Russian War, and a subordinate command at the capture of Canton and of the Taku forts in China. But he did much good work, in an unobtrusive yet thoroughly effective manner, in executing the ordinary duties of our seagoing navy; and he was usefully employed in tours of official inspection, or, at other times, in labours for the improvement of naval discipline and education. As commander, from 1873, of the Australian station, he visited all our Southern colonies, and gained the highest esteem of their inhabitants, whose society he heartily enjoyed. His political mission to the Fiji Islands, along with Consul Layard, not only supplied our Government with valuable information, but had a satisfactory influence upon the native chiefs and people, leading them to desire annexation to the British empire as the best condition for their welfare. He took a lively interest in missionary and other efforts for the civilisation and instruction of the heathen, and exerted himself for the suppression of those cruelties and fraudulent practices which till lately attended the Polynesian labour traffic. His Journal contains many interesting passages of description and anecdote concerning the Australasian world, both in the colonies and in the Melanesian archipelago, with the affecting narrative of his death. Among the earlier letters are those of November, 1870, relating his experiences as a volunteer agent in the distribution of English charity to the distressed French peasantry and weavers in the neighbourhood of Sedan, immediately after the tremendous battle there.

Last Saturday evening the schooner *Mary Olivia* foundered at the mouth of the Mersey. The captain’s wife and three children were drowned, but the captain and crew were saved by a Dublin steamer and taken to Liverpool.

The *Reading Observer* states that Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. for that borough, has been requested by the Associated Coalowners of the county of Durham and the men employed in their works, amounting in number to some 40,000, to act as umpire in the dispute between them as to the rate of wages. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has acceded to the request, and has proceeded to Newcastle-on-Tyne to carry out the arbitration.

Another special meeting of the Dublin Corporation on the Stephen’s-green question was held last Saturday, and it was resolved, by twenty-seven votes against seven, that an application be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to enable the Corporation to purchase compulsorily all the rights and property of the Commissioners in the green.—The Dublin Port and Dock Board have agreed together to build two new bridges over the Liffey, rendered necessary by the rapidly-increasing trade of Dublin.

The Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, which received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation, will come into operation on Oct. 1. Orders in Council and rules may be made before that time, but not to take effect. There are forty-five sections in the new Act, and a schedule showing the enactments to be repealed at the commencement of the Act and also on Jan. 1 next. The first part of the statute relates to “unseaworthy ships” being sent to sea. Every person who sends or attempts to send such ships to sea to be liable to a charge of misdemeanour, but not liable to summary proceedings by way of punishment. It is an obligation by the shipowner to the crew to use all reasonable efforts to secure seaworthiness, and where a ship is in any port of the United Kingdom she may be detained, if unseaworthy, with a liability in case of unlawful detention. Courts of survey are to be constituted and Commissioners of wreck to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and to be paid out of money provided by Parliament. An appeal is given to the court of survey, when the usual certificates are refused to passenger-ships and emigrant-vessels. There are other provisions as to overloading and to cargoes. All passenger and emigrant ships are to carry signals of distress, &c. By the Act a step is made in allowing defendants to be examined on oath. Any person charged with a misdemeanour, including a master, may give evidence, in the same manner as any other witness, that he used all reasonable means to ensure a ship being sent seaworthy. The Act has application to the United Kingdom.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland state, in their thirty-first annual report, that the effect of recent legislation has been peculiarly beneficial in the protection which it has afforded to bequests of small amount. This was the class of bequests most frequently lost. These small bequests are now the most regularly and punctually paid; for the provision enabling the commissioners to sue for bequests up to £20 in amount in the county courts, and the further provision authorising the commissioners by summary petition to the Court of Chancery to recover sums not exceeding £200, have been found effectual when resorted to; and the knowledge that the power exists to sue in this summary manner has generally been found sufficient to secure prompt payment.—The Registrar-General has issued his return of the health of Ireland for the second quarter of the year 1876. The deaths registered in the quarter, though above the average, are but at the (annual) rate of 19.2 per 1000 of the estimated population, and the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases at the (annual) rate of 1.6 per 1000. The returns show a further considerable decline in the mortality from scarlet fever, which caused 485 deaths. The deaths from diphtheria declined to 76. Only two deaths from smallpox were registered in all Ireland. The mortality from fever was below that of the corresponding quarter in the last two years. Thirteen of the 25,602 persons whose deaths were registered in the quarter are described as having attained the age of one hundred years or upwards, but it appears to be merely the statement of the friends of these persons. No confirmation of these representations is given in this return, but we find a Belfast registrar stating that “the action of the burial societies makes the return of the ages of the old untrustworthy to a very serious extent; in order to obtain insurance at a low rate, the age of the party insured is, I believe, in many cases grossly misrepresented.” The births registered in the quarter were only at the annual rate of 28.1 per 1000 of the population, but the registration is still imperfect. The excess of registered births over registered deaths was 11,796, but the emigration of 13,842 persons from Irish ports turned this natural increase into a small decrease.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE.

The Right Hon. Charles John Howard, seventeenth Earl of Suffolk and tenth Earl of Berkshire, died suddenly, on the 14th inst., at his seat, Charlton Park, Malmesbury, Wilts. His Lordship was born Nov. 7, 1804, the eldest son of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Dutton, his wife, eldest daughter of James, first Lord Sherborne, and succeeded to the Peerage honours at his father's death, Dec. 4, 1851. From 1832 to 1841 he sat in Parliament for Malmesbury; he was J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, and formerly Captain Wilts Yeomanry. The Earl married, Sept. 2, 1829, Isabella, second daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard and niece of Bernard Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk, and had four sons and three daughters, of whom his eldest son and successor, Henry Charles, Viscount Andover, now Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, was born in 1833; married, 1868, Mary Eleanor Lauderdale, daughter of the Hon. Henry Coventry, and has three daughters. The Earls of Suffolk derive descent from Lord Thomas Howard (a distinguished naval commander, temp. Elizabeth), son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. He was the first Earl of Suffolk, and to his vigilance the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot has been mainly attributed.

SIR WILLIAM HORT, BART.

Sir Josiah William Hort, Bart., of Hortland House, in the county of Kildare, J.P. and D.L., died suddenly, in London, on the 24th ult. He was born July 6, 1791, the elder son of Sir John Hort, Consul-General at Lisbon, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart., and grandson of Josiah Hort, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Thomas, first Earl of Kerry. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1812, served as High Sheriff of the county of Kildare in 1817, and represented that county in Parliament in 1831-2. He married, March 31, 1823, Louisa Georgiana, second daughter and co-heir (with her sister Frances Arabella, wife of Major John Colpoys Bloomfield) of the late Sir John Caldwell, Bart., of Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and by her (who died May 6, 1856) leaves issue three sons and two daughters. The elder of the former, Sir John Josiah Hort, present Baronet, C.B., is a Major-General in the Army, and was lately in command of the 44th Sub-District at Warley; he served with distinction throughout the Crimean war, and has the Crimean medal, with three clasps, the Sardinian medal, and the Order of the Medjidie. It is noteworthy that the baronetcy, to which the late Sir William Hort succeeded in 1807, was granted to his own father 109 years ago, and that his grandfather, Dr. Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, was born in the reign of Charles II.

SIR CHARLES TAYLOR, BART.

Sir Charles Taylor, Bart., who died on the 26th ult., at his residence, Beauport, near Hastings, was the only son of Sir Charles William Taylor, Bart., of Hollycombe, in the county of Sussex (so created in 1828), for thirty-four years M.P. for Wells, by Charlotte, his wife, second daughter of John Buncomb Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Waverley Abbey, in the county of Surrey. He was born Jan. 4, 1817, and received his education at Eton, and was J.P. for several counties. He succeeded his father, April 10, 1857, and married, April 11, 1867, Anne Augusta, widow of William Rose, Esq., but had no issue. The baronetcy consequently becomes extinct.

SIR EDWARD HILDITCH.

Sir Edward Hilditch, Knt., M.D., died on the 24th ult., at 18, Arundel-gardens, Bayswater. He was born in 1805, the son of John Frederick Hilditch, Esq., of Hammersmith, and served in the Navy from 1826 to 1865, in which year he was knighted. In 1854 he was appointed an Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and, in 1868, Hon. Physician to the Queen. Sir Edward married, in 1847, Jane, daughter of T. H. Taunton, Esq., of Grand Pont House, near Oxford.

The deaths are also announced of Peter Tait, Esq., of Kennington Park, civil mining engineer to the Emperor of Russia, at Cronstadt, aged seventy-four;—of the Hon. Frederick Augustus Barnard Glover, B.C.S., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal (second son of the late John Hulbert Glover, F.S.A., Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen), aged fifty-one;—of the Rev. John Wollaston Karslake, B.A., for thirty-five years Vicar of Culmstock, Devon;—of Crofton T. Vandeleur, Esq., of Wardenstown, in the county of Westmeath, and Moyville, in the county of Galway, only son of the late Major-General Crofton Vandeleur, and son-in-law of the late Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, aged sixty-nine;—of Captain John Davy, R.N., of Ingoldthorpe Hall, Norfolk, J.P., aged eighty-eight;—of the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Stand, Lancashire, and Vicar of Norton, North Hants;—of the Very Rev. Monsignor O'Connell, D.D., Dean of Dublin, parish priest of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, one of the most esteemed clergymen and eloquent preachers of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, aged eighty-four;—and of Emma, Lady Cockburn, widow of Sir William Cockburn, Bart., D.D., Dean of York, wife of the Rev. Thomas William Whate, M.A., Rector of Dolton, North Devon, and only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse, of Hatley St. George Park, Cambridgeshire.

The members of the British Pharmaceutical Society have resolved to hold a conference in Glasgow on Sept. 5 and 6. Professor Redwood, London, president of the society, will deliver the opening address.

A boy named Card, about seven years of age, son of the station-master at Betchworth, near Reigate, died, on Monday, from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a stray retriever six weeks ago.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

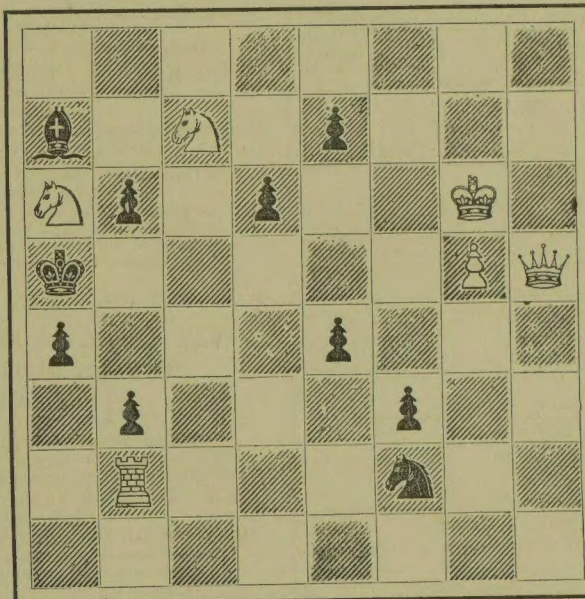
J. POWELL.—Many thanks for the problems, which shall have early examination.  
F. C. F.—The letter reached us in good time, and the explanation is, in every sense, satisfactory.  
E. P. O'BRIEN.—The adhesive men can be obtained from Messrs. De La Rue, the playing-card manufacturers.  
A. J. F.—A problem is, of course, unsound if it has two different first-moves.  
W. W.—The variation has not been thoroughly analysed. The "Handbuch" suggests P to K 6th, but this is not altogether satisfactory.  
A. F. C. HAMBER.—We really cannot say. How can you expect us to know the contents of a private letter?  
J. A. LAKEMAN.—It is simply an impossible move. You must have made some error in playing over the game in question.  
R. F. WELDON.—We shall print some of the best games played at the late meeting of the Counties' Chess Association. But many of them were evidently hastily played and are scarcely worth publishing.  
A. J.—Taking them all round, the American "Chess Nuts" will not compare with Messrs. Pierce's "English Chess Problems," though there are very many extremely fine positions in the former collection.  
C. W. (Kirkce).—The four-mover, unfortunately, admits of a second solution, by 1. Kt takes P (ch).  
W. L. BIGGS.—(1) The defence of 3. B takes Kt gives Black a bad game, though, of course, he can win the King's Rook's Pawn. (2) The move of 2. B to Q B 4th, in reply to 2. Kt to K B 3rd, is very disadvantageous.  
J. D. H. N. (Dis).—The position, we are sorry to say, is too simple for our columns.  
PROBLEM No. 1695.—Additional correct solutions received from S. R. V. R. W. S. E. Malden, 10, Portland-Place, Harwich; W. G. Wood, H. R. H. W. P. Martyn, Damiano, J. Dale, W. P. Welch, A. J. C. C. Crow, A. P. Those by W. J. Dixie, S. R. M., and C. A. P. C. are wrong.  
PROBLEM No. 1696.—Correct solutions received from Cant. R. W. S. E. Malden, Martyn, W. P. Welch, A. J. C. C. Crow, A. P. Those by W. J. Dixie, S. R. M., and C. A. P. C. are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1696.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q 4th Kt takes Q (a) (b)  
2. K to Q B 8th Anything  
(a) 1. B to Q B 8th  
2. K to Q Kt 8th, and mates next move.  
(b) 1. B to Q B 3d (ch)  
2. K to B 8th, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1698.

By C. W., late of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Subjoined is the concluding Game in the Association's Challenge Cup Tournament. It was played at Hooton, Aug. 12, between Mr. BURN and the Rev. J. OWEN.—(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. O.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd  
2. P to Q 4th P to Q Kt 3rd  
The game is now resolved, as is usually the case when Mr. Owen conducts the defence, into the inevitable *Blanchetto di Donna*. It is difficult to understand this fine player's persistent adherence to this miserable opening, which, we should imagine, must have cost him many a game.  
3. B to Q 3rd B to Q Kt 2nd  
4. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd  
5. Kt to K Kt 3rd P to Q B 4th  
6. P takes P  
Not without its features, as will be seen anon, though most players would probably have preferred the quieter move of 6. P to Q B 3rd.  
6. K B takes P  
Apparently his best reply. Had he played 6. P takes P, White might have advantageously retorted with 7. P to Q B 4th.  
7. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
8. B to K B 4th Kt to Q Kt 5th  
The prospect of getting rid of the adverse King's Bishop was, doubtless, tempting; but 8. P to Q 4th would, we believe, have been a much stronger move.  
9. Kt to Q Kt 5th Castles  
10. B to Q 6th  
A very strong and troublesome move, from the confining effects of which Black never recovers.  
10. B takes B  
Kt takes B (ch)  
B to Q B 3rd  
11. Castles (K R) Kt to K Kt 5th  
12. P to K B 3rd Kt to K 4th  
13. Q to K B 3rd  
If 15. Q to Q 4th, Black might have answered with 15. Q to K B 3rd.  
15. P to K B 3rd  
16. Q R to Q sq Kt to K B 2nd

Played at the Cheltenham Meeting between Mr. THOROLD and Major MARTIN.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Maj. M.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 5th  
5. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd  
6. Kt takes K B P K takes Kt  
7. P to Q 4th  
White's seventh move, which is the invention of Mr. Thorold, strikes us as being quite as effective as the recognised continuation of 7. B to Q 4th (ch).  
7. P to Q 4th  
The natural reply; but inferior, we are inclined to think, to 7. P to K B 6th.  
8. Q B takes P P takes K P

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.—We understand that the Dundee Chess Club have invited the members of the Counties' Chess Association to hold their next meeting at Dundee.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.—The *Glasgow Herald* announces that an attempt is about to be made to revive the annual match between the West and East of Scotland, and that negotiations have been opened with a view of holding the meeting in Edinburgh in September or October.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Jan. 28, 1876, of Mr. Charles Lambert, late of No. 3, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, who died on the 4th ult. at Alltiferin, Carmarthenshire, was proved on the 15th ult. by Charles Lambert, the son, and Edward Bath, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £900,000. The testator leaves to his son his works and business, with the capital and assets, and all his other property in Chili, also a pecuniary legacy of £250,000 free of duty; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Spears Bath, for life, and at her death among his grandchildren, as she shall by will appoint, £100,000; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Eugenie Bath, and Mrs. Helen Mark, for their respective lives, and at their deaths to their issue, as they shall by will appoint, £100,000 each, all free of duty; to be distributed among the persons in his employ in England and Wales and scientific societies in Great Britain, as his son shall direct, £25,000; all the residue of his property he gives to his said son.

The will, with seven codicils, dated Feb. 26, 1870, Jan. 30 and Nov. 3, 1873, Jan. 12 and Nov. 16, 1874, and Jan. 27 and Dec. 17, 1875, of the Right Hon. George Hylton, Baron Hylton, late of Merstham House, near Red Hill, of Heath House, Petersfield, Hants, and of No. 16, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, who died on June 1 at Merstham House, was proved on the 15th ult. by the present Lord Hylton and the Hon. William Sydney Hylton Jolliffe, sons of the deceased, and Edward Birkbeck, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator, among other bequests, leaves to his wife £1000, and £1500 for the repair of his residence in Stratton-street, which she takes for life under settlement; on her death he gives the house to his daughter Amelia, Lady de Blaquiére, for her life, and on her death it is to revert to his estate; to his son Sydney he bequeaths £5000; to his son Walter £1000, and £8000 upon trust; to his son Spencer, £8000; and he makes provision for several of his old servants. The Merstham estate, Surrey, and the Ammerdown Park estate, Somersetshire, are devised to the use of his eldest son, Hedworth Hylton, for life, with remainder to his eldest son, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively according to seniority in tail male; the furniture and effects at Ammerdown Park are to go with the property. All the rest of his freehold property, including the Petersfield estate, if not required in aid of the personal estate for the payment of the legacies, his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, is settled to similar uses. The residue of the personality, if any, he leaves to his younger children.

The will and codicil, dated May 14, 1868, and Feb. 7, 1876, of Mr. William Champion Jones, formerly of No. 33, Queen's-gardens, Bayswater, but late of Heath House, Headley, near Epsom, were proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Anne Jones, the widow, and the Rev. Gustavus John Jones, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife an immediate legacy of £300; to his coachman and gardener nineteen guineas each, and the income of the remainder of his property to his wife during widowhood; on her death or marriage again £1000 is to be held upon trust for Florence Emily Geraldine Jones, the child of his deceased son, Henry Gerard Jones, and the residue divided between all his other children in equal shares.

The will, dated May 5, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Farmer Baily, late of Sunnyside, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on May 8 last, has been proved under £30,000 by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Sarah Baily, the acting executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate whatsoever, for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will, dated Jan. 31, 1871, of Mr. Thomas George Gillett, late of Chilham, Kent, who died on July 8 last, was proved on the 3rd inst., by John Gillett, the son, and Francis Const Barker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will, dated Sept. 4, 1874, of Mr. Robert Russell, late of Newton House, Bedale, Yorkshire, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Edward Harbord Lushington and Godfrey Lushington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator wills all his property, real and personal, to his sister, Rowena Elizabeth Russell, absolutely.

The will and codicil, dated May 30 and June 12, 1876, of the Hon. Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Preston Bruce, late of No. 46, Prince's-gardens, Knightsbridge, who died on July 18 last, were proved on the 5th ult. by the Right Hon. Horace Pitt-Rivers, Lord Rivers, the brother, and James Alexander, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. Amongst other legacies, the testatrix leaves to her niece, the Hon. Margaret Grace Pitt, £5000, free of duty; and the income of the residue to her said brother, Lord Rivers, for life. On his death the capital is to go to her cousin, Henry David Erskine.

The will, with one codicil, dated Aug. 5, 1869, and June 18, 1876, of Mr. Henry Warwick Cole, Q.C., Judge of the Birmingham County Court, who died on June 19 last, at his residence, High-street, Warwick, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Mrs. Eliza Cole, the widow, and John Cole, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to King's College Hospital and Farringdon Dispensary £10 each, and to the Pimlico Royal Dispensary, £5.

The will and codicil, dated May 11, 1867, and March 3, 1876, of the Right Rev. Edward Feild, D.D., Bishop of Newfoundland, who died on June 8 last at Hamilton, Bermuda, were proved on the 9th ult. by the Rev. George Dacres Adams, the sole executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £9000.

The will, dated Aug. 10, 1871, of the Right Hon. Theodosia, Countess of Gosford, late of No. 105, Harley-street, who died on Feb. 13 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by her son, the Earl of Gosford, the personal estate being sworn under £800.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, having considered the Science Directory in relation to the aid now given to the code in England and Scotland, and by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, towards instruction in some branches of science and in geography, are of opinion that the subject of physical geography, as now defined in the Science Directory is not one towards instruction in which the special aid of the Science and Art Department should be continued. At the same time, their Lordships are desirous of not bearing harshly on those students who have already commenced the study of that subject, nor on their teachers. They therefore propose to allow payments for the next two years for those students who have already been under instruction by any science teacher in physical geography, but not for any others, nor for any examination held after May, 1878. The outlines of the syllabus of a subject which will take the place of physical geography are now under consideration. Due notice will be given when they have been settled. The subject (physiography) will embrace those external relations and conditions of the earth which form the common basis of the sciences of nautical astronomy, geology, and biology, as treated in the Science Directory.



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by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—DATE—  
SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.